ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,273—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING,
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th April.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	7th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 570
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and south America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschinig.	4,409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 2, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporite	5,000	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,949	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th April, 1898, at 2 p.m., or if of later arriving, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 7th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 10th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th April, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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THE MAHABLESHWAR ESTABLISHMENT of this Company is now OPEN and is completely stocked with goods of all descriptions. The arrangements of the Dispensary are very complete, and Prescriptions of all kinds can be readily dispensed. The whole is under the charge of a fully qualified English Chemist.

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TO POSSESS WHITE AND PEARLY TEETH, HEALTHY GUMS, AND FRAGRANT BREATH

USE ONLY

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

AS DENTIFRICE and MOUTH-WASH

THIS ELIXIR is both ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT, and having also a most REFRESHING PERFUME, it affords after use a PLEASING SENSE of PERFECT PURITY in THE MOUTH.

Price, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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FOR HOT WEATHER.

COLLARS & TIES OF THE LATEST West End Patterns.
ARTICLES FOR EVENING WEAR.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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A small dose every morning Prevents and Wards off attacks of Epidemic, Fevers, Plague, &c. It wonderfully cures Ague, Chill, Fevers and Malaria when all other Remedies fail. Many cases of Bubonic Plague are cured by this wonderful Remedy.—MADON, SONS & Co.,—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
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Authorized Capital.........................£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date........................£2,725,000 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

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BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

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A LARGE STOCK to CHOOSE from, Limoges China Ware, floral designs, Afternoon Tea Sets, Limoges Ware, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 36.

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PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	38 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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OFTEN ASTONISHES THE WORLD :

IT is the SIMPLE TRUTH that a SMALL DOSE of

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TAKEN AFTER EACH MEAL, will, in a short period, effect a really

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE GENERAL HEALTH, BY IMPROVING THE APPETITE INVIGORATING THE BODY, AND GIVING TONE AND ZEST TO THE SYSTEM.

IT WILL RAISE YOUR SPIRITS,
MAKE YOUR DAYS MORE CHEERFUL,
AND YOUR NIGHTS MORE RESTFUL.

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THE BEST KNOWN PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDY IS

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And the TWO EXTRACTS of the Drug prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld., are the finest that can be obtained in India.

ALWAYS ALIKE, PURE FLUID, BRIGHT AND SWEET.

They excel over the numerous Imported Articles both in their high quality and their Freshness, and from the

MOST EFFECTIVE PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD IN EXISTENCE.

Kemp's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0 and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "MARIA TERESA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 13.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "LAOS" from MARSEILLES, landed in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 2 P. M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Tuesday, the 5th, to Wednesday, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, April 4th, 1898.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 2613 yards of FOWLER WARING, LEAD SHEATHED CABLE, single conductor of 3 Strands Copper Wire, suitable for Electric Light purposes but not up to Departmental Standard of insulation.

For further particulars apply to—

J. COLLETT,
Sub. Asst. Supdt., in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISSOLVED on the 25th March. It is therefore requested that any unspent balances be remitted not to the Vice-Chairman, but to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, direct for credit to the balance of the Fund, which is being invested for use in the next famine.—In provinces where the Provincial Committee is still in existence, refunds from District Committees and individuals should be made to the Provincial Committee.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Vice-Chairman and Hony. Secy., I. F. C. R. F.
I. F. C. R. Fund Office, 10, Hare St., Calcutta, 1st April, 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS and SUB-INSPECTORS are REQUIRED. Applications stating terms expected should be addressed to the:—

AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL, DAVIDSON'S,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The *cuisine* will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer & Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories. The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened to traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to The Manager.
Glenview Hotel,
Coonoor.
or to SPENCER & CO., LD.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and artistic French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, designed and executed by the owner, plain glassware, Wedgewood and Minton porcelainware, rich electro-platedware by Elkington and Mappin and Webb, upright iron grand piano, rich in tone, very old China flower vases and jars, half size billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, etc., real bronze clock with side candelabras, beautiful palms for table and hall decoration, first-rate standing and table lamps, Persian carpets, elegant fretwork wall brackets, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view for days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m.—

The effects of the late Mr. N. G. Rossidas, consisting of wearing apparel, portmanteaux, and sundries.

The effects of the late Mr. J. Laidlaw, consisting of 1 sword.

The effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of gold chain with locket.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, D. B. C. F. hammerless gun, musical box, iron safe, strong-built victoria, handsome bay waler and harness, ice box, standing table lamps, large photographic camera, 8 inch, by 5 inch, small tent, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Solicitor to Government, leaving India.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tents, Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by John Brinsmead, especially made to order for India, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts in very good order, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong strawberry grey Arab, young and fast, a handsome strong brown Arab, a strong English-built victoria by Fulker of Salisbury, a strong mail-phaeton in very good order, sets of brass-mounted single harness, gram crushing and grass-cutting machines, large iron water-tanks, &c., &c., the property of JAMES BOWACK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jutha of The Bombay Co., Ld., Colaba, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Jowarimul Moolchand—100 bales good machine ginned broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and bridle.

1 brown Arab pony goes, well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Workshop, the valuable handsome, blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a large size kerosine oil stove by Rippingill, also a coal and wood stove, a well-made breeding aviary for canaries, etc., also a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, etc., etc., the property of A. B. DUGGAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. HAJEE JEENA NOORMAHOMED—
2 cases tennis cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clive Road, in the tin godown, by order of Messrs. Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co., and on account and risk of Abdoolally Ebrahim—
65 cases Japanese sulphur matches, landed ex. s. s. Trieste.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

There will be an ELECTION:

In DECEMBER to TEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, including *Two Classical Scholarships of the value (upon conditions)* of £80, for Boys who on June 1 are between the Ages of 12 and 14.

For particulars apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ......One Star.
PINK ......Two Stars.
GOLD......Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sold Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 8th, 9th and 11th April, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, for the supply of:—

600 TONS OF RANGOON MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st May next.

Tenders to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, 14th April, for the supply of

130 TONS OF 1 INCH TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's form, which can be obtained from the Undersigned, together with specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

NOTICE No. 122.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Commissariat of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, for one year, from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900, will be received by the Commissariat Store-Keeper-General at Bombay up to 12 Noon on the 26th April 1898, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the Tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, which as well as any information required regarding the contract will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 25th April, 1898. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenders will not be accepted, they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Rum."

5. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of Schedules appertaining to the contract, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory notes or Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or Treasury, Receipt*

* The Receipt may be for Currency Notes or Cash or Municipal for provincial debenture or Port Trust Bond for Rupees 260. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money, will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable tender will be notified to the tenderers concerned on or about the 1st June, 1898, at latest.

8. The tenderer should pay to the proper authorities all usual Customs Excise, Municipal, Octroi or other duties, taxes or dues on supplies to be made under the contract, and if refunds of any such duties, taxes or dues are allowable in respect of Rum after it has become the property of the Government or in regard to the quantity estimated as lost in transit by dryage or wastage in respect of such Rum, the Contractor shall be entitled to receive from the proper Commissariat Officer a certificate to enable him to make a claim for such refunds from the proper authorities.

B. S. REILLY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, Commissariat Storekeeper Genl's Office, 28 March, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A QUALIFIED FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, for employment in the Walter Hospital for Women, Oodeypore, Rajputana, Salary Rs. 30, per mensem. Apply to

RESIDENCY SURGEON,
Oodeypore, Rajputana.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN accustomed to Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Work. None but experienced men need apply.

Also a JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt. B. B. and C. I. Ry.
Parel Works, 2nd April 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay 20th July 1[illegible]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NOTICE.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 11-7m. 11-10a. Low water, 4-45m. 4-52a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
New Apollo Press Company, Samuel Street, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 11 a.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Caithness entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Onipuita yesterday; the steamer Scindia left it yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Laos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

A new Notary Public.—Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, of Messrs. Thakordas Dharamsi and Co., solicitors, was admitted, yesterday, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Strachey, as a Notary Public.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Raja of Lakhtar, accompanied by fourteen followers, arrived in Bombay, on Monday morning, and is putting up in a bungalow, belonging to Mr. Morarji Goculdas, at Pedder Road.

Accident to a Coolie.—On Monday afternoon, Baloo Pandoo, a coolie, and four others were taking an iron safe up the stairs of a house at Don Tod Street, when the safe slipped and fell on Balloo's left leg, fracturing it. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the leg was amputated.

The Late Riots.—The members of the Anjuman-i-Islam Managing Committee will meet, at 5-30, this evening, at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, to express indignation at the false information given by Reuter to the English papers that the leading Mahomedans took part in the recent disturbance.

A Girl Enticed Away and Robbed.—Motee Mowji, a grain merchant, residing at Abdool Rahiman Street, has reported to the police that his daughter had been enticed away and robbed of a neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 20, by a budmash, whom the girl, who is aged about seven years, describes as a Ghattee.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.—There will be the usual Tomtit Class race on Saturday next. Start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 8. Entries will close at 5 p.m., to-morrow. The special prize offered by Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins for the Tomtit Class boats will be sailed for on Easter Monday, under Handicap, at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 13 reversed (three times round). Entries will close at 5 p.m., to-morrow. There will be no Yachts' Handicap race this Saturday.

The late Dr. Evans :—It is with much regret that we note the death of the Rev. R. W. Evans, B. A., D. D., at Panchgani. Dr. Evans was formerly Headmaster of the Cathedral High School. He succeeded the Rev. D. J. Mackay in 1878, and retired in 1884. During his tenure of the headmastership the school made rapid progress, and its establishment was in no small measure due to his ability and energy. Dr. Evans continued his interest in the school as Diocesan Inspector until his transer to Panchgani. His old pupils will hear of his death with much regret, and will cherish his memory as that of a kindly and affectionate preceptor.—*Cathedral Magazine.*

Music on the Esplanade.—The Band of the 25th Bo. Rifles, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polonaise	Masken	Faust
Fantasia*	A Night Out	Lee
Valse	Die Schwebenden Geistu	Heeker
Nocturn	L' Esperance	Ascher
Selection	Pepita (E b Clart. Solo)	Lecocq
Valse	Our Colonies	Roeder

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* Syllabus :—

The Leader ob Co B. met Isabella, who always dressed in black, said he "What news from the War?" She answered, "I ain't a going to tell. Won't you come to my tea-party ?" He replied, "Adieu, but not farewell. I don't want to play in your yard, for there's only one girl in the world for me—the sunshine of Paradise,—Alley, and as we are sweethearts again, that touches the spot."

Stoning a Mill Manager.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe prosecuted Jaoba Kanoo, Bablia Bapoo, Dhondoo Dhurmaji, and Kundlik Dhakoo, youths of from fifteen to seventeen years of age, all mill-hands, employed in the Jubilee Mill at Sewree, on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, with the common object of committing an assault on Mr. J. Wigley, manager of that mill. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, framed the charge against the accused, to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Velinker, who defended all the accused, then made a few observations on behalf of his clients. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was not denied that the accused were in the crowd, but it was urged that no stones were thrown by them, and if at any rate the crowd did throw stones, the accused did not do so. The court, however, thought that the evidence for the prosecution clearly proved that the crowd did throw stones at Mr. Wigley's carriage, the object of the crowd being to intimidate him and force him to pay their wages. That common object rendered the assembly unlawful, and the accused being in the assembly, they were guilty of the charge. Mr. Wigley identified four of the accused, and the court saw no reason to distrust that statement. Ordinarily this could not have been regarded as a serious offence, but in these days of excitement, such a practice ought to be severely put down. Taking, however, the age of the accused into consideration, his Worship sentenced each of the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide of a Parsee Student.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dinshaw Pallonji, a Parsee boy, aged sixteen years. Deceased was a student in the Fort High School, and resided with his brother, Byramji, a carpenter, in Pitha Street, Fort. He was very irregular in his attendance at school, and his teacher used to complain of this very frequently. His brother used to take him to task for his misconduct, but being a very hot tempered boy he invariably got out of temper with him. About three or four days ago, his teacher came and demanded of his brother two months' fees, which were in arrears. The brother got angry with the deceased, who then became sullen and would not take his food. On Monday, Dinshaw did not go to school, but about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he went out and returned home in about a quarter-of-an-hour. He was then seen mixing opuim and water in a bottle, and on being questioned what he was going to do with the mixture, he replied that he was going to take a part of it to cure the fits from which he had been suffering. About 8 o'clock in the evening deceased took his meal, and retired to bed about an hour after. On the following morning he was found breathing very heavily in the passage leading into the cook-room. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the house-surgeon, on examination, found him to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He was treated in the hospital, but got no better and died at a quarter to 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The evidence of a licensed vendor in opium in the Fort Bazaar went to show that deceased had purchased from his shop on the previous afternoon three-quarters of a tolah of opium for four annas. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

Ahmedabad News.—The strike of the ghariwallas is over, and the Police Superintendent has abolished the objectionable rules. On Friday last, all the ghariwallas began to resume their work as usual.—A person of the Marwari caste was found attacked with plague, on Saturday last, near Sarangpore Gate. The Marwari had some guests in his house who had come from Palanpore, an infected place. He was at once taken to the plague hospital. The neighbouring houses were all disinfected and the articles of clothing belonging to the sick patient were destroyed.—Ramanand Menchand and Popat, who were committed to the Sessions Court on charges of cheating and forging currency notes of the Government of India, were placed on their trial before Mr. Fry, Sessions Judges, and assessors some two weeks ago. The accused were held guilty of three different charges of cheating the complainant, at three different times, by the Sessions Judge. A full account of this case appeared some time ago in the *Bombay Gazette.* The judge, in an elaborate and learned judgment that was delivered on Friday last, passed upon No. 1 a sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 six years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 3 eighteen months and a fine of Rs. 1,500.—Mr. Ratanji Nusserwanji Kottawala is appointed a Delegate of the Surat Matrimonial Court, in place of Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, resigned. Mr. Ratanji is a retired Government pensioner and a member of the oldest and most respectable family of Ahmedabad.—The leading Mahomedan inhabitants of Ahmedabad very recently presented a petition to Mr. Lely, the Revenue Commissioner, praying for the nomination of Mahomedan members in the Municipality. They very respectfully urged that Mahomedans are not well represented in that body, inasmuch as only two are elected members, and not a single appears on the nominated list by the Government this time. The Commissioner gave a very courteous reply to the petitioners, but regretted that he could not comply with the prayers of the petitioners, the petition being very late, and as the list of nominated members by the Government could not be modified at this period.—Ten Bachelors of Laws of the University of Bombay have during the last fortnight applied to the High Court for permission to practise as pleaders in the Ahemedabad Courts, and they have been duly enrolled as members of the Bar here. This brings up the number of lawyers practising here to 62, including the seven advocates that permanently reside here. The weather is becoming very sultry now, the thermomoter going up to 108 degrees. However, the nights and mornings are a little pleasant and cool.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 29th March.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 15th March 1898, reporting that Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, Master of Messrs. Shephord & Co's coasting streamers, has been examined and found competent perform the duties of a Special Pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to issu the usual notification.

Resolution—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

Read letter from the Hon'ble Mr. A. Abercrombie, dated 23rd March 1898, asking for leave of absence from the meetings of the Trustees for a period of eight months.

Resolution:—Sactioned.

COMMITTEES.

On the motion of the Chairman the following Committees were appointed for the year 1898-99 :—

Land and Railways Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., Mr. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. R. H. Maculay, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. J. Willcocks,

Finance and Establishment Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, Mr. J. L. Symons, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S. The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram.

Harbour and Pilotage Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. A. R. G. Currie, Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., Mr. I. M. Shields,

Docks Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, Mr. R. G. Currie, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Captain W.S. Goodridge, R.N., Mr. I. M. Shields, Mr. J. Willcocks.

Bunders Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., Chairman, Mr. J. L. Symons, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Mr. I. M. Shields, The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE VINDOBONA.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th March 1898, reporting that when the s. s. Vindobona was being moved from her berth in Victoria Dock to the Dry Dock on the 8th March, she touched the deck wall damaged her ruddor; that he concurs with the Dock and Master's opinion that the officers of the vessel are responsible for the accident, at the same time knowing that the officers of the s. s. Vindobona did not properly understand English, and that she was to be moved at night when much had to be left to the managemen of those on board, he consider that more caution should have been display and that two Berthing Masters should have been appointed, viz., one forwrd and one aft, to attend to the ropes.

Read report by the Senior Dock Master, dated 10th March 1898.

Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, saying that it seems clear that the main cause of the accident was the bow-line being let go, that the extent of blame attaching to the Berthing Master seems to be correctly stated by the Port Officer; that he should at once have let go the anchor and waited until a fresh bow-line was run out and made fast; that if he had reported to the Dock Master that the bow-line had been cast off, he would have given the order to anchor; as it was this steps was taken but too late to save the accident recommending that the Berthing Master should be censured on these grounds, but it seems very advisable, as the Port Officer suggests, that in moving foreign vessels at night two Berthing Masters should be appointed to prevent mistakes in handling the lines; that under the Dock Bye, laws the Berthing Master was not in charge and the Master was responsible for the vessel.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 23rd March 1898, reporting a slight accident to the s.s. Naseri and to the masonry of the Prince's Dock entrance caused by the port bow-line jamming on the capstan on shore and not being at once let go when the order was given to let go; stating he enquireq into the case and is of opinion that it is one of pure accident, and no further action is required, but the lascars who were working the rope on the capstan have been warned to be more careful in future. Read reports by the Junior Dock Master.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th March 1898, reporting that the s.s. Bombay, while moving to her berth in the harbour in pilotage charge collided with the s.s. Bedouin, damaging the latter, and submitting his finding on the enquiry held, with a recommendation that the pilot should be reprimanded for taking unwarranted risk and cautioned to be more careful in future. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, saying that the Trustees are bound to take serious notice of any case in which it is shown that a Pilot incurred unnecessary risk; that it was so in this instance, the night of the accident was clear but dark, and it was risky to take a large deeply-laden vessel to her berth amongst the other shipping on the flood tide; that the collision took place at 11-15 p.m.; and as it was low water at 8-23 p.m., it was about half flood at the time of the accident; that there was not merely risk but a very serious risk in proceeding as the Pilot elected to do; that he ought to have anchored until the tide turned or until daylight; and observing that a reprimand is not sufficient; that the pilot has served 5 3-12th years as Pilot and has been cautioned twice and reprimaded once, but has had no serious accident; that his name stands fourth in the list of 2nd Grade Pilots (*i.e.*, last but one); and it seems right to mark the Trustees' sense of the gravity of the case by reducing him in grade for, say, three months.

Resolution.—The pilot should be reduced from 2nd to 3rd grade for a period of two months.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 15th March 1898, reporting that a collision occurred between the s.s. Bombay and a buggalow on the night of the 13th instant; that the accident was solely due to the buggalow anchoring in the fair way without the regulation lights for which the Tindal was fined by the Magistrate Rs. 25, and that no further action in this matter is necessary.

GOVERNMENT TRUSTEES.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 22nd March 1898, re-appointing the undernoted gentlemen as Trustees of the Port of Bombay for two years from 1st April 1898; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., The Hon'ble Mr. Vizbhucandas Atmaram. Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 23rd March 1898, appointing Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay *vice* Admiral Sir J. Hext, R.N., A.-D.-C., K. C.I.E., resigned. Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 16th March 1898, sanctioning the annual contribution by the Port Trust for the three years ending 1900-1901 of Rs. 13,958 towards the maintenance of St. George's Hospital and Rs. 1,917 towards tho Nursing Fund of the Hospital.

Pilotage statement.	For week ending 25th March 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 25th March 1898.	For week ending 25th March 1897.	Total from 1st April 1896 to 25th March 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	19	8[illegible]5	16	913
„ piloted out of harbour...	19	861	14	917
„ transported	10	5[illegible]6	6	550
„ attended to	2	120	1	79
„ warped	2	56	3	58

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Osmond E. Dobree, engineer, Cossipore sugar works, near Calcutta, for punkah pulling or any works of a reciprocating nature with flexible connections; Clifford Beckett, superintending engineer, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, Cuttack, for a skip for concreting wells; John Langfield, engineer, of 10, College Lane, Manchester, and George Henry Kenworthy spinner and manufacture, of Hurst Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne for improvements in apparatus for heating are and other fluids; Imdad Ali M. S'andi, B.A., schoolmaster, of 4, Mewawala Lane, Bhendibazaar, Bombay, for a folding desk for use in schools; Thomas Edwin George Cooper, civil engineer, of Simla, in the Punjab, for an improved latrine for the use of natives of India, to be called, "Cooper's sanitary latrine;" Friedrich Wanz and Franz Wanz, manufacturers, trading as O. Neupert Nachfolger, of Vienna, for an improved mask or inhaling apparatus for use in noxious atmospheres; George Labram, engineer, of Kimberley, in the territory of Griqualand, West Cape of Good Hope, for a method and apparatus for separating diamonds from earthy matters; Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, London, for an improvement in railway signal-interlocking apparatus; Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in the cobstruction of trays or sleeves of foraminous material for use in machines for drying tea or other substances; and Frederick William Vickery, ruling machine maker, of 14, Newcastle Street, Faringdon Street, London, for improvements in, and relating to self-feeding apparatus for ruling, printing, rolling, lithographic, and like machines.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A YOUNG MAN MURDERED WITH AN AXE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALLYA BIN BASAPPA AND FAKIRAPPA BIN IRAPPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in March last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced No. 1 to death, and No. 2 to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. D. P. Kirloskar, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with the murder of Sangangowda Vallapa on the 2nd January last at Sul, taluka Hubli. There was a dispute about some land belonging to a woman named Nilgungawa, whose nearest heirs were the first accused and the deceased. The first accused came out of a temple on the 2nd January, armed with an axe; and the second accused another, armed with sticks, accompanied him. They came running and shouting towards complainant and his brother, the deceased, who were standing in front of their house. Complainant escaped into the house and shut the door, while his brother fled up the street, pursued by the two accused. He was cut down by the first accused with his axe, while the second accused and another struck him with their sticks. The deceased died soon after.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: The Sessions judge has very shortly stated what he considered to be the facts of the case, but he has not gone very deeply into it nor has he assigned any reason why Sangangowda should have been selected as the person to be attacked and killed or why the 2nd accused should have joined in the attack. He has dealt with the case for the defence still more briefly and he has not apparently noticed the manner in which the presence there that day of Raja and Chaubasappa is accounted for by them and the complainant. With the evidence that there is on the record before us we are not able to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion. There can be no doubt that much of what took place has been concealed. According to the prosecution there was a wordy quarrel in the morning between Gangappa, the accused No. 1, and Shidramappa, followed up about noon by the attack on Sangangowda by Shidramappa and the accused Nos. 1 and 2, the accused No. 1 only being armed with an axe. According to the defence there was in the morning an attack on Shidramappa by Sangangowda and Raje, Sangangowda being armed with a sword, while Raje and Shidramappa each had an axe, though of a different shape. Shidramappa after the attack bolted and neither he nor his axe have since been found. A sword stained with blood was found in the temple the next day in consequence of information given by the accused No. 1, and which information he said he had got from his brother Shidramappa. The axe which was produced in Court and which the medical evidence shows caused the fatal wound on Sangangawda's head was given to the patel by Gangappa who got it from Rajah who says he took it from the hands of accused No. 1 Sangangowda was struck on the head with the axe, the blow dividing the skull, he also had a wound (from a sword or axe) on the right wrist, Rajah had wounds on the head and shoulder, not serious ones, and they might have been caused by a blow from the back of an axe and a light blow from the blade. Two witnesses for the defence say that Shidramappa had wounds on the right and left arms and on the right and left arms and on the back. They could not have been very serious, however, as they did not prevent his escape. The circumstantial evidence, therefore, is decidedly in favour of the prosecution and against the defence. Shidramappa armed himself, if attacked by two armed men, might kill one and wound the other and escape himself, but the men killed would not be killed with the axe of his comrade. Besides, why were the three men and at that time of the day going about the village with their arms. Why again should Shidramappa, if thus attacked, run away after hiding in the temple the sword he had taken from one of his assailants No. explanation is offered of these improbablities and of many others which suggest themselves. The case for the prosecution is free from any such improbabilities as these. Its weakness consists in its not accounting for the cause of the attack, and it is in this point that we feel sure there has been concealment. There is no reason why the witnesses should falsely say that it was the accused No. 1 who struck the blow, if it was really Shidramappa who struck it. It is very unlikely that they would denounce the innocent and let off the guilty brother. We have no doubt that the accused No. 1 did inflict the would on Sangangowda which caused his death, but there must have been some quarrel or dispute or fight which led up to the attack which has been concealed by the witnesses for the prosecution and falsely magnified by the witnesses for the defence. The offence of the accused No. 1 is murder, as it is not shown to come within any exception so as to be reduced to culpable homicide, but we decline to confirm the capital sentence and sentence the accused No. 1 to transportation for life. As to the accused No. 2 we think it exceedingly doubtful if he took any part in the attack. Gangappa denounced to the Patel five persons as the murderers of his brother. The Sessions Judge curtly remarks that two of these turned out to be spectators only. We think accused No. 2, if there at all, was there also as a spectator only. The accused No. 1 as brother of Shidramappa and the heir of Gangawa might have had a ground of quarrel on account of his adoption with Gangappa whose broth r the deceased was, but the accused No. 2 is no relation whatever to any of these persons. He is moreover the landlord of the accused No. 1. There is no reason whatever assigned why he should mix himself up in his quarrels. It is said that he struck the deceased with a stick after the latter had been struck on the head with the axe. No mention is made of this in either of the reports of the police Patel, and we think that it is mere exaggeration on the part of the witnesses. We reverse the conviction and sentence and acquit this accused person and order his discharge.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said: In this case the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, convicted prisoner No. 1 Kallya of the offence of murder under Section 302, and sentenced him to capital punishment, which sentence comes up before us for confirmation, and the prisoner has also appealed. As regards the other prisoner Fakirappa, the Sessions Judge, agreeing with one assessor has found him guilty of the same offence, but sentenced him to transportation for life. His case comes up before us by way of appeal. The evidence for the prosecution is to the effect that prisoner No. 1 and his brother Shidramappa had some quarrel with the complainant Gangappa who is brother of the deceased Sangangowda in respect of a field to which complainant laid a claim as the adopted son of Nilgangawa. Prisoner Kallya and his brother who are husbands and claim to be heirs of Nilgangawa resented the adoption which deprived them of the land, and when complainant went from Dharwar to the village of Sul to dispose of the crops, Kallya and his brother disputed his right to do so. A quarrel ensued and they were separated by third parties. Some time after Kallya and his brother Shidram and prisoner Fakirappa returned to the house, where complainant lived with a view to assault him, but complainant was able to go inside the house and shut his door. His brother Sangangowda was less fortunate, and he was attacked, and Kallya struck him with an axe, and when he fell down, the other two struck him with sticks, and then all ran away, seeing that Sangangowda was dead from the influence of the blows received by him. According to the complainant the murderous assault took place at about noon in an open street and in the presence of a number of people, named by him; among others his witnesses Raja, Chaubasappa, Rachappa, and Kallappa. Complainant admitted that one of these witnesses, Raja, had a wound inflicted on him at the time, and that is was this witness who gave him the axe with which prisoner Kallya had struck deceased, and which apparently Raja had wrested from him, and in the scuffle Raja received the wound. It was also admitted by complainant that prisoner Kallya and his companions wanted to kill the complainant, and not his brother, the deceased Sangangowda. It is plain from complainant's own story that his statement of having been an eye-witness to the assault from his own house is positively untrue. He obviously came after the fight was over, for he says Raja told him that the axe he gave to the complainant was the axe with which the deceased had been struck by Kallya. He also in cross-examination admitted that he did not remember having seen Raja, Chaubasappa, or Baslingappa, or Ayangowda at the time of the fight, and that he saw them there later on after the assailants had run away. Complainant named Kallappa Bhadgir, Guraapa, and Basappa as the persons whom he saw near the place of assault. Of these Kallapa says that he saw the murderous assault, but he did not see complainant, Baslingappa or Raja near the place, though he saw Chaubasappa and Rachappa and Ayangowda. Witness Ayangowda also professes to have seen the assault, and names Raja, Chaubasappa, and Kallappa and Rachappa as among the persons who were present. According to him prisoner No. 2 was present but took no part in the assault. He mentions that Baslingappa was struck at the time by Shidram, brother of Kallya, and that Kallya gave up the axe to Raja. Witness Raja says he saw the assault, and that he wrested the axe from the hands of prisoner Kallya, and in this scuffle he received the wound, and that complainant came to the place after the assailants ran away. He charges prisoner No. 2 with having taken part in the assault. The next witness, Baslingappa, says he intervened before the blow was struck, and he differs from the previous witnesses in stating that he did not see prisoner Fakirappa use his stick at the time, and he did not know if this prisoner was present, and he did not also see the complainant at the time. This is also the statement of Guddaya, the next witness, who agreed with Baslingappa in stating that the blow with the axe was given by prisoner Kallya, and Shidram, his brother, struck deceased with a stick. Witness Chaubasappa gave a similar account of the struggle. This is the whole of the direct evidence on the point of the assault. Three things are clear from it: (1) that there was a scuffle between complainant's people and the prisoner No. 1 and his brother Shidram. Besides the murderous assault on the deceased, Baslingappa and Raja had blows or wounds inflicted on them in the struggle. (2) It is also plain that out of the eight witnesses examined, only three (of whom it is very doubtful whether the complainant and Kallappa were really present) mention the name of prisoner Fakira, while the other five make no mention of him as assailant. (3) Prisoner No. 2 had admittedly no interest in the quarrel between prisoner Kallya and the complainant. The Sessions Judge does not appear to have in his judgment carefully analyzed the evidence of the prosecution. That evidence is no doubt overwhelming as regards prisoner Kallya, but as against prisoner Fakira, the principal witnesses (excepting Raja) who took part in the scuffle and who were admittedly present did not give evidence against him. The Sessions Judge appears to have been chiefly influenced by the fact that the police Patel's reports make mention of the names of both prisoners as also of Shidram. This, no doubt, is a point of some importance as the reports were made at once, but it is not by itself sufficient to prove that prisoner No. 2 took part in the assault. As stated above he was an entire stranger to the quarrel and had no enmity to the complainant or his deceased brother, for it is in evidence that his father had attested complainant's deed of adoption, which created the misunderstanding between prisoner No. 1 and complainant. The defence set up in the case on behalf of prisoner No. 1 admits the fact of the scuffle. It was, however, urged that the complainant and Raja and Chaubasappa were the aggressors, and that the deceased having attacked Shidram with a sword he returned the blow with the axe which proved fatal. Prisoner No. 1, while pleading that he was not present at the scene of the offence, admitted that his brother Shidram, who, it may be remarked has absconded, had told him that there had been a fight between him and deceased, and that in that fight deceased had been killed. Prisoner No. 2 similarly pleaded his own absence, but mentioned that there had been a fight in which Shidram and Raja and Chaubasappa took part. According to prisoner No. 1, Raja had the axe and deceased had a sword and he saw Shidram carry the sword which he took from the hands of the deceased. Two witnesses examined on prisoner's behalf stated that deceased first struck Shidram, and then Shidram returned the blow. Raja intervened and Shidram struck him, and that nobody used sticks. The third witness, Gurappa, simply stated that he saw Shidram go to the temple with a sword and an axe and Raja go away after the fight. This witness was one of the witnesses, who according to complainant was present at the fight, and whose name was included by him in the second report of the Patel. Taking the whole evidence together it appears to me clear that there can be no doubt about the guilt of prisoner No. 1. This plea that he was not present is not consistent with the fact deposed to by his own witnesses that he was in the temple which is near the place of the offence, and with his own statement that he saw Shidram carry the sword. There is therefore no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the prosecution witnesses and of the police Patels's report, which assign to him the chief place in the murderous assault. At the same time his offence is not of the nature of deliberate cold blooded murder. Admittedly there was no intention to kill deceased. There was a free fight between complainant's party and the party of the accused, and in the scuffle the mortal blow was delivered. Though the offence is murder, it is not of a character which justifies capital sentence. I would, therefore, sentence him to transportation for life. As regards prisoner No. 2 the evidence is not at all satisfactory. He may have been present, but he certainly took no part in the fight according to the evidence of a majority of the prosecution witnesses themselves. He bore no grudge and had no motive. I would accordingly acquit him altogether.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction of the first accused and sentenced him to transportation for life, and reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed upon the second accused, acquitted him, and ordered his discharge.

WHAT IS AN ERECTION UNDER MUNICIPAL LAW.

KALA GOVIND THAKAR OF THANA *Vs.* THE MUNICIPALITY OF THANA.

This was an application for revision underthe following circumstances. One Kala Govind of Thana, trader in rice, owned a shop, to the verandah of which were attached planks, which existed there for a very long time, even before the Bombay District Municipal Act came into force. The planks were fixed by means of iron bars or chains. They were temporarily removed in April 1897 under instructions from the plague authority. The planks overhung the gutters to some extent. They were refixed by the pititioner in their former place of the same dimensions as they were before removal, without the permission of the Municipality in October, after the plague had ceased in Agust.

Rao Bahadur A. G. Kotval, Firs-Class Magistrate, Sadar Station, Thana, tried the accused summarily under Section 48 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, in that the accused refixed the planks after the Bombay District Municipal Act came into force, and convicted him under clause 1, of section 48, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for five days. The accused was represented before the Magistrate by Mr. Dixit, Distict Court Pleader, Thana. Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval, pleader, represented the petitioner before their lordships. Rao Bahadur Wasudeo J. Kirtiker, the Government Pleader, represented the Municipality and the Crown.

The contentions of the petitioner before their lordships were that :—1. When the planks were refixed in October the plague had already ceased in August 1897. The planks were removed as a matter of absolute necessity under very exceptional and extraordinary circumstances, and when the necessity ceased, the reason for removing the planks ceased, and the old right of the petitioner, which was admitted to exist, if it was in abeyance temporarily, revived. 2. The rights of the petitioner, if not of ownership, were at least those of a fully and lawfully acquired easement (I. L. R. 3 Bom. p. 176.) 3. The action of the Municipality in prosecuting the petitioner was *ultra vires* oppressive, and illegal. 4. Section 42 of the Act protected rights similar to those of the petitioner when they existed before the Act came into force. The procedure laid down by the Act for buying over such rights, viz., by paying reasonable compensation, ought to have been strictly followed. The Act is meant for regulation, and not for the confiscation of vested civil rights. 5. No notice was served on petitioner as was required by Sec. 42 cl. 1 of the Act though pititioner's house was included in the list made of the 88 houses, to which sec. 42 cl 1 applied even according to the view of the Municipality. 6. The resolution of the Municipality dated 2nd June 1897, shelving the question of compensation and of removing the planks of the 88 houses under consideration from 1892 to 1897, as the Plague authority had intervened, contravened the principle of law that the Municipality could not be allowed to do indirectly what it could not do directly. 7. The protracted correspondence and proceedings of the Municipality on the point from 1892 to 1897 were absolutely unnecessary and unmeaning. 8. The judgments borrowed from the Kalyan Municipality and put in for the prosecution were irrelevant. 9. The petitioner had never abandoned the idea of refixing the planks, (L. R. 7 ch. D. app. 606,607.) 10. Lastly the Magistrate has construed section 48, wrongly. The refixing does not come within the meaning of the section. The analogous construction put on section 33, cl 1, of the same Act in Criminal Ruling 63 of 1888, 30th August, and followed in I. L. R. 18 Bombay p 547, bears out the contention. Madras Act. 4 of 1884, sections 211 and 212 are construed in a similar way in I. L. R. 21, Mad. p. 4. The provision of the Bengal Act 3, of 1888, sections 203 and 233, which are very similar to those under consideration are construed in I. L. R. 25 Cal. p. 160, to mean that an erection which comes under those provisions is an erection raised for the first time, and not a mere repair or reconstruction on an old site. Lord Auckland vs. Westminster Board (1872) L. R. 7 ch. D. App. 597, at pp. 604,605,606 is to the same effect. Maxwell on statutes, p. 234, lays down the rules of construction in a case like the present. The conviction was therefore illegal, and it could not stand.

Mr. Justice Parsons gave the court's decision as follows: The applicant owns a shop in the main street at Thana. As is very commonly the case with such shops, there were planks attached to it in front which extended over the gutter and formed a sort of shelf or platform, on which the owner could sit and display his wares. No doubt while they thus greatly increased the dimensions of the shop, they were an encroachment upon the public road. By reason, however, of their having been lawfully erected before the District Municipal Act 6 of 1873 came into operation in Thana, the Municipality could only have removed the planks after making reasonable compensation to the owner as provided for by sec. 42 of the Act. In April last, the Plague authorities, under the very wide powers vested in them by law, caused the planks to be removed in order, we presume, to be able more effectively to flush and keep clear the gutter of the street. In August last the plague having ceased and all prohibitions and restrictions of the plague authorities having been removed, the applicant refixed the planks, and for this he has been prosecuted and fined under section 48 of the Act, in that after the Act came into operation, he had erected what was an obstruction in the public street. The conviction is, we think, illegal. We must construe the words used in section 48 of the Act as referring to the erection of a thing for the first time, and not to the simple re-erection of an old structure, which had been taken down for a temporary purpose only. This view received support from the decisions of this court upon the meaning of the word "erect" used in section 33 of the same Act (Criminal Ruling 63 of August 30th, 1888, and Krishnaji Narayan Pokshe vs. the Municipality of Tasgao I.L.R. 18 Bombay p 547). We find that the same construction of a very similar provision in their local enactments has been taken by the Calcutta High Court in Eshan Chundan Mittim vs. Shanker Sehari Pal. K. R., 25, Cal. p. 160, and by the Madras High Court in the Municipal Council, Tanjore vs. Vishawanath Rao. (I. L. R. 21 Madars 4.) For this reason we reverse the conviction and sentence.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji and the same common jury :

THE RIPON ROAD RIOTS.

THE ATTACK ON CONSTABLE CAUTY.

Bhagwan Baldeo, Luxmon Baldeo, and Ismail Badal were charged with rioting, at Ripon Road on the 9th ultimo, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, being at the same time members of an unlawful assembly, voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, rioting, armed with a deadly weapon, &c. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. C. J. Asbury, pleader, defended the accused.

Mrs. Gallagher gave corroborative evidence as to the three prisoners having assaulted Constable Cauty and Inspector Coady in Ripon Road on the 9th ult. The prisoners were leading members of the mob. They were always in the front with a mass of people behind them. Most of them were armed with sticks and stones.

Cross-examined: The prisoners were moving about, and the crowds were moving about also from place to place. I did not lose sight of the prisoners all the time. The first prisoner had this black stick in his hand; while the second and third had something like this yellow stick in their hands. The prisoners were always near each other. No. 1 was dressed much as he is now; No. 2 just the same; and No. 3 the same. There were about a hundred sowars patrolling the street where I was. I can identify some of them. I can identify other members of the mob besides the prisoners. I told so to the police. I did not know any of the prisoners before that day. That was the first time I ever saw them. I saw 20, 25, or 30 persons at the police chowkey, and I picked out the three accused.

Re-examined: I identified some other persons besides the prisoners, and they were punished by the magistrate in another case.

Mr. Ernest Pritchard, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a sub-inspector in the Health Department and lived in Sanklee Street. About noon on the 9th Marck last, witness and his brother were going to their work, when they saw a native policeman being beaten near the junction of Sanklee Street and Ripon Road. No. 2 held the native policeman by the neck; and he had in his hand a yellow stick like the one produced in court. No. 2 let the policeman go and shouted, so as to attract the attention of other people. A gang of men appeared at the junction of the streets. They were armed with sticks. No. 2 led the crowd, and they advanced towards witness and his brother. They came dancing. No. 2 aimed a blow at witness, which missed him. The crowd at the time was attacking his brother. Witness got away from No. 2, who aimed a blow at his brother's head from the back. His brother stumbled from the effect of the blow. He was dragged down from a verandah, and No. 3 struck him in the arm with a stick. The arm was still bad. Witness threw a broken flower-pot at the crowd, and he and his brother ran away from them.

Cross-examined: Before I joined the municipality I used to make jewel-cases at home. No. 2 was assaulting the policeman. I did not see No. 1 or No. 3 there at the time. No. 3 came out of the gang at the junction of the streets. I recognise him by the scar on his forehead. I have known No. 1 for the last two years in connection with his gymnasium.

Constable E. L. Cauty was brought into court in a chair and gave corroborative evidence. The witness still looked very ill and had to be supported in the witness-box.

Several other witnesses were also called for the prosecution.

Inspector Cockson said he placed policemen at the accused's house to watch their coming home. They were arrested on the 11th and 12th March. Witness searched the house of Nos. 1 and 2, and found the sticks produced in court below a table used for ironing clothes.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The first accused said he was not in the crowd, but was in the house of a friend at the time of the riot. The second accused said he was not present among the rioters. There was enmity between him and Mrs. Turner on account of money which she owed him for washing clothes, but which she did not pay. There was once a quarrel between her and a saheb, and Mrs. Turner asked accused to give evidence on her behalf, which he refused to give, and therefore since that day Mrs. Turner was hostile to him and had expressed her determination to get him into trouble. Accused was washing clothes at the plague hospital all day on the day of the riot, as records of the hospital would show. Accused, when placed before Mr. Brewin, stated his true defence, and was told to go away. Mrs. Turner saw accused, and had him arrested, saying he was the man she was looking for. The sticks produced in court were lying in a heap near the Parsee Statue, and were picked out at random and labelled with the accuseds' names, so that the witnesees might easily identify them. Accused were several times shown to the witnesses, who were tutored by Mr. Brewin to mark their features well; and the sticks were also shown them several times for identification. Accused had his witnesses to show that he was all that day engaged washing clothes at the plague hospital.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he did not intend to call evidence for the defence.

Mr. Anderson then summed up the evidence for the Crown, urging that the evidence he had called fully established the charges against the accused.

Mr. Taleyarkhan then addressed the jury on behalf of the accused. He said that if the jury were satisfied that the three prisoners were engaged in the riot and played the parts assigned to them by the police, there was very little more to be urged on their behalf He, however, submitted that the evidence failed to show clearly that the prisoners did the acts imputed to them. The independent evidence of Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Gallagher, and Mr. Pritchard must be discounted considerably. It was inconceivable that the ladies could, under the circumstances in which they were placed, remember the particulars they professed to give with regard to the accused. If the jurors placed themselves in the position in which the ladies were at the time of the riot, they would at once see the incredibility of the statements the latter had made. In the sea of human heads which they witnessed from the windows where they stood, with many people moving about from place to place, shouting, shrieking, knocking about, running to and fro, was it possible for the ladies to notice the movements of any particular person in the crowd, and to remember the very words uttered by him? Was it possible to mark even the scar that the third accused bore on his forehead? The learned counsel certainly thought that it was impossible for Mrs. Maria Turner or any other person, standing at a window and looking upon a thousand persons moving about frantically, to mark the scar on the foreheard of one of the crowd. Of course it would have been a different thing if the man carried a sword or other deadly weapon in his hand, or something else by which he could have been easily distinguished from the dense mass of people. The same remarks, said the learned counsel, applied to Mrs. Gallagher as to Mrs. Turner. The learned counsel next dealt with the evidence of Mr. Pritchard, remarking that the discrepancies between his evidence and that of the native policeman, whom he ran forward to rescue were inexplicable. Constable Cauty gave his evidence fairly when he said that he was struck from behind and could not say who struck him. With regard to the sticks, again, it was impossible that Mrs. Maria Turner could recognise the weapons which the accused were alleged to have carried in their hands. It was certainly a wonder that the prosecution had abstained from producing the stone used by the rioters; for certain it was that, if they had been produced, Mrs. Maria Turner would have sworn that she recognised them, from some peculiarity in their shape or other, as having been used by the accused. The learned counsel asked the jury to satisfy their minds, their consciences, in dealing with each of the serious charges preferred against the accused, that it was clearly established by the evidence. Quantity here was enough; it was for the jury to look to the quality of the evidence. With regard to the third prisoner, Mr. Taleyarkhan said the evidence of the scar on his forehead was quite insufficient for his identification; and that the jury should give him the benefit of the doubt.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said there could be no doubt that there was an unlawful assembly; and the jury were to see, from the words used by members of the unlawful assembly, what their common object was; whether it was not to strike plague officers and other Europeans. There could be no doubt of the unlawful assembly. The main question was whether the three prisoners were members of the unlawful assembly; and if they were, then they were responsible for the acts of violence equally with all the other members of the unlawful assembly. Coming to the evidence his lordship said Mrs. Turner identified Nos. 1 and 2 as they lived in her neighbourhood, and although she admitted that she did not know No. 3 still she recognised him by the scar on his forehead. If, looking to the character and circumstances in the life of Mrs. Turner, the jury thought they could rely upon her powers of observation and her general intelligence, they would be justified in acting upon her evidence. If, on the other hand, they came to a contrary conclusion, they would be bound to give the prisoners the benefit of any doubt that might arise in their minds. She said that she knew the first and second prisoners; and the jury were to judge whether she was likely to be mistaken, under the circumstance, as to the identity of the first two accused. Mr. Pritchard was equally certain as to their identity, and it was for the jury to say how far they could rely upon his evidence taking it in conjunction with that of Mrs. Turner. The occurrence took place in the light of day; and it was for the jury to form a conclusion as to the weight to be attached to the evidence called before them. If the jury believed the evidence of Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Gallagher, and Mr. Pritchard, confirmed as it was by that of the police officers, it would be their duty to convict the prisoners. If they had any reasonable doubt, not a merely shadowy doubt, but such a doubt as reasonable and prudent men of the world would accept, they should give the prisoners the benefit thereof.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return into court in about a quarter of an hour, the foreman stated that, as regarded the first and secon prisoners, the jury had come to a verdict by a majority of eight to one; and that as regarded the third accused, they were divided by five to four.

His lordship told them to retire again and come to a closer verdict as regarded the third prisoner.

The foreman said he did not think the jury would come to a closer verdict.

His lordship: Oh, that won't do. You must agree.

The jury retired again, and on their return into court after half an hour, the foreman said the jury had come to a verdict by eight to one as regarded all the prisoners. Nos. 1 and 2 were found guilty on all the counts. With regard to No. 3, the jury thought that, although he was present, it was not established that he committed any assault.

His lordshisp accepted the verdict of the majority.

The first and second prisoners said they were innocent.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoners at the bar, you have been found guilty by a majority of the jury of rioting, in the course of which grievous hurt was caused to a police officer while engaged in the performance of a public duty. I entirely agree with the verdict of the jury. No one who is interested in the welfare of this city can look without extreme disgust and extreme disapprobation upon crime like that of which you have been found guilty. I must visit it with severe punishment; and I sentence the first and second prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for five years each; and the third prisoner for three years.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J J Proud, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain J H Stafford sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

The Knight Line s s Kt Campanion, 2,133 tons, Captain F W Finnis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, in ballast. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 2nd April via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs Walker 3 men of the 5th Bombay L I and 121 deck.

The s s Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain F Burkill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd March), with a cargo of 8,000 tons of coal. The Captain reports that the steamer grounded when swiming in the river Hoogly, damage if any unknown. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Laos, 2,331 tons, Captain Flaudin, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Marseilles with the following passengers :—Mr R Obbard, Lt Orth Jose' des Reis, Mr E G Staines, Mr R P Voisin, Mr A A Carreira, Capt R H Eward, Mr Pastel, Mr H R Chonglin, Mrs Onotaux, Mr C Nolet, Baron Facts Van Omerongon, Mr F Dumfrees, Mr H Nagaska, Mr M Kobasake, and for different ports 21 deck. She will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs Onotaux, Mr C Nalet, Baron Facts Van Omerongon, Mr F Dumfrees, Mr H Nagaska, Mr M Kobastack. For Yokohama :—Mr Dada Saheb Gaikwar, Prince Fatheysing Rao Gaikwar and three servants, Prince Jaising Rao Gaikwar, Prince Shevajee Rao Gaikwar, Mr Nana Saheb Ghatge, Princess Indra Raja and Governess, Prince Dhairyashaeb Gaikwar, Dr Guzdar, Mr and Mrs French, Mr Bawa Saheb Gaikwar and Mr Salunkirao. For Hongkong :—Mr W Robinson, and 20 deck for different ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
30 Tons Crane.						
A	Oriental	3085	Jephson	London	9-4	P & O Co
B	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	11-4	W&AG&Co
C & K	Onpenta		Warrington			M M & Co
D	Radley	1984	Tallock	Hamburg	6-4	Bo Co
H & J	Bq Parvady	458	Jungnam	Mauritius	4-4	V Ebraham
N	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott	Marseilles	2-4	F M & Co
N	Clydesdale	[illegible]296	Sharp			W & A G & Co
O	Northlands	2212	Hughes	Liverpool		J M & Co
P	Trelyon	1990	Blake	Trieste		W & A G & Co
Q	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
Q	Lorie	1694	Grake	Venice		R Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri	829	Adum			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bengal	2752	Wibner	China	26-4	P & O Co
3	Arabia	2331	Read	Liverpool	5-4	W&A G& Co
4	Bancoora	2477	Cruess	Calcutta	9-4	M M & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China		P & O Co
6	Istrar	2978	McKay	Antwerp	8-4	E B & Co
8	M Valarie	2643	Mitis	Trieste	7-4	A L S N Co
9	Fitzpatrick	2627	Greggans	London	6-4	W&AG&Co
10	Gutenfels	1750	Denber	Karachi		Glad & Co
12	Brinkburn	2026	Martin	Trieste		B'bay Co
13	Maria Teresa	1922	Morovich			
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	5-4	M M & Co
15	Kilwa	494	Simpson	P Gulf	7-4	M M & Co
16	Courland	760	Leaton	Natal	8-4	D A & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Ganges	2111	Crerry	Aden	16-4	P & O Co
	Caithness	3505 tons gross				K N & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Indra s	Burkill	Calcutta, March 22
	Kt Campanion s	Finnis	Colombo
	Kola s	Livingstone.	Karachi, April 2
	Mount Sephar s		Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	H M S Cossack	Fraser	Aden
5	R I M S Canning	Rose	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, etc
	Scindia s	Stafford	Akyab

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Laos, Flaudin, for Japan, etc.
„ Caithness, Proud, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
„ Bengal, for China.
„ Parramatta, for China.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

March			
31	Bohemia s	Lindquister	Glasgow, Feb 14
	Mozaffari s	McAllister	Batoum, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Steamer Merkara, and ship Hilston.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

Members proceeding on leave are requested to return to Head-quarters all arms, accoutrements and saddlery issued to them.

T W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (red or white).

For N-C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

2. Owing to the construction of the railway enbankment near the butts—the range at Coorla will be closed till further orders.

3. Members who have not already returned their arms, ammunition and equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunter (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.

The following is the result of Match XI (Cadets) fired at Coorla on the 4th instant.

Teams.		Score 200 yards.	Score 300 yards.	Total.	Prize.
L	Company Team	93	61	154	Rs. 35
I	„ 1st Team	74	65	140	„ 18
M	„ Team	76	56	132	„ 12
K	„ Team	66	58	124	
I	„ 2nd Team	51	26	77	
I	„ 3rd Team	17	retired	17	

A fourteen-year-old boy went into his mother's presence with one eye black, his lips swollen and a ragged eratch across his cheek. "Nicodemus! and cried the parent, as he crawled in, "have you been fighting again ?" "No," he sullenly grunted, "Then what on earth ails your face!" "Jim Green's ma's dead, he replied. "Well, suppose she is what's that to do with your disfigured face?" "I saw Jim just now," answered the boy, "an' he look'd awfully sad and lonely." "Well ?" "I didn't know what to do to make him happy again, an' feeling sorry for him I just went up an' let him hit me a few times." "Did it help him?" asked the mother. "Help him ?" echoed the boy in a surprised tone. "Of course, it did! Don't you think it'd make you feel better to whack a fellow who had licked you every week for a year?"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable, from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

STORM HALL, BELVIDERE HILL, UPPER FLOOR. To be LET, FURNISHED, for six months from 1st May. BILLIARD TABLE and Tennis Court. Rent very moderate. Cool, breezy situation. Apply to J. PEARSON, on the premises.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN MANAGER, for a small HOTEL. Apply by letter, stating previous experience and salary, &c., expected, "M. S.", care of this paper.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ, Pupil of the Leading Artists in Germany, teaches the Perfect Art of Vocalization. Address 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

PHAETON.—To go to MAHABLESHWAR from WATHAR. Most cheap. Apply to BAPU SHEKKAR, WAI.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN—TO LET, from March next, the Commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Bar-House," thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It is centrally situated and commands a most picturesque view. For Rent, &c., apply to "X. N.," care of this paper.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

MUSICAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for EASTER and HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED FANCY CIGAR STANDS, with Musical Boxes, Rs. 15, Rs. 22, and Rs. 30, plays two Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 1- to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India;

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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

THE

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,

GRAND AND UPRIGHT.

THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormons power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd, Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

METAL MERCHANTS,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE

TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB

CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	,,	0	15
Do. No. II	,,	0	14
Do. No. III	,,	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	,,	0	12
PEKOE DUST	,,	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.

16, MARINE STREET, FORT,

1st floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

ALLOTMENTS of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday to the extent of 7 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 3 3-4d.; and of Telegraphic Transfers, amounting to 3 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 3 27-32d., and 1 lakh on Madras, at 1s. 3 7-8d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 5-16d.

Consols recovered 3-8 per cent. yesterday, being quoted at 111 7-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime to 25·29 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 1-8. In the price of Bar Silver there was no change in London, 25 11-16d. per oz. being the quotation, nor in New York at 55 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·83 1-2 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £10,000 to Shanghai.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 35 1-2s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull. For Linseed 35 3-8s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market dull.

The Liverppol Cotton market was quiet at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the imports 27,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; and American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. per lb. for both April, and August-September deliveries. The Manchester market closed firm.

The price of Ready Mid-Uplands in New York remained at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; Futures both for July and October advanced 3 points, to 6·03 and 6·02 cents per lb. respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, and the arrivals now compare as follows with those in the preceding two years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts ...	24,000	7,000	12,000
Two days, do.	33,000	15,000	19,000
Since 1st September...	7,925,000	6,252,000	4,805,000

Our local market for this staple has been steady in tone to-day, at current rates. A moderate business is reported.

The following is our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	82,000	55,000	60,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom..	77,000	42,000	95,000
,, ,, Continent	94,000	39,000	48,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	7,892,000	6,251,000	4,787,890
,, exports to U. K. do. ...	4,194,000	2,736,000	1,891,000
,, ,, to Continent do. ...	4,751,000	2,333,000	1,908,000
,, Stock in the Ports	850,000	696,000	542,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,130,000	3,479,350	3,431,090
,, ,, Surats	127,000	229,700	306,770

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool..................	1,186,000	1,281,190	1,121,090
,, London	3,000	5,000	9,000
American Afloat	210,000	117,000	193,000
East Indian	2,000	15,000	24,000
Total...	1,401,000	1,418,190	1,347,090
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 7-16d.	4d.	4 13-32d.
,, Good Dhollera..........	2 15-16d.	3 3-8d.	3 9-16d.
Difference......	1-2d.	5-8d.	27-32d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,478	bales.
Wheat	50,293	cwts.
Linseed	8,086	,,
Rapeseed	23,970	,,
Gingellyseed	5,932	,,
Poppyseed	957	,,
Castorseed	2,942	,,
Rice	6,749	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet without any change in rates.

EXCHANGE continued firm to-day at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 27-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was reported at 1s. 3 27-32d., and later in the day at 1s. 3 7-8d. Merchants' Bills were scarce, but re-sales were done at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Wire Transfer, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 ms' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·69 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was weak and declining, rates falling off to 94 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 for this month's Account, and 86 for Threes.

SHARES are dull. Framjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 higher, and Luckmidas Rs. 5, Delli and Northern India Flour Mill are Rs. 5; lower; Kemp and Co., Rs. 2; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 20.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 6TH JANUARY, 1898.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silve during the official year 1897-98:—

In the month of November 1897.	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports..................	30,31,918	84,79,305	1,15,11,223
Exports..................	26,07,773	37,07,300	63,15,073
Net Imports	4,24,145	47,72,005	51,96,150
To the end of the month of November 1897, Progressive.			
Imports..................	4,76,19,251	8,89,34,699	13,65,54,350
Exports..................	1,57,10,299	3,74,10,258	5,31,20,557
Net Imports	3,19,09,352	5,15,24,441	8,34,33,793

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,67,601	36,94,181*	41,61,782
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897, (Progressive)........	14,89,741	3,99,18,494	4,14,08,235
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,38,004	37,62,360	42,00,364
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897.	16,10,969	3,91,85,258	4,07,96,227

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 12th March, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	85,847	5,52,860	4,772	6,43,479
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles..	...	...	...	6,50,021

Decrease ....Rs. 6,542

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 26th March 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,029	43,240	...	211	...	27,320
Goods	74,474	61,012	13,462	...	55,537	...
Other earnings	10,094	5,984	4,110	...	22,654	...
Total for week	1,27,597	1,10,236	17,361	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	16,28,937	15,78,066	...	...	50,871	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·782
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air..........	·625
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)...	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	79·3
General Directions of wind*..	NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..........miles	377

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 4.

10 p.m.	81·1

TUESDAY.—APRIL 5.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	85·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAINES—March 23, at Srinagar, the wife of K C Baines, of a daughter.

LONG—March 29, at Sialkot, the wife of H W Long, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DENHAM—WHITWELL—April 2, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A, Senior Chaplain, Aimee, second daughter of George W Whitwell, Esq, of Sydenham, to Anne-ley Charles Denham.

PORTER—COLLEY—April 2, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, Fred J Porter, only son of the late William Porter, Esq, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, to Ethel, youngest daughter of Thomas Colley, Esq, of Kingston-on-Thames.

WEATHERDON—BLANCHETTE—March 29, at the Circuit House, Purulia, by the Rev A Logsdail, George Edwin Robert Weatherdon, Assistant Engineer, B-N Railway, eldest son of E Weatherdon, Esq, to Blanche Lucy, only daughter of the late E Blanchette, Engineer and Manager of the George Town Gas Co, Demerora.

DEATH.

BREAKEY—March 25, at Simla, Maud, infant daughter of Conductor W and Mrs Breakey, Ordnance Department, aged 6 months and 20 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

IF President McKinley's Message to Congress recommends the recognition of the independence of Cuba and forcible intervention to prevent Spain from continuing her efforts to put an end to the insurrection, war between the United States and Spain becomes inevitable. It is, however, very unlikely that the purport of the Message would become known beforehand, especially if it were of the bellicose character imputed to it. The President is known to favour a peaceful solution of the Cuban question. He has even gone so far as to declare that he would prefer to see his term of office come to an inglorious end rather than incur the responsibility of initiating an unjust war. He has set his face against the jingo agitation and done everything in his power to steady opinion. Nevertheless he has found it necessary to comply with the popular demand for increased armaments. War ships have been purchased from Brazil, and large votes for men and material have been obtained from Congress, while the defences of the ports and coasts have been strengthened. The war fever gained a dangerous strength when unscrupulous New York journals offered large rewards for special information as to the means by which the treaty cruiser Maine was blown up. It was asserted with unblushing effrontery that the Spanish Government were implicated in the alleged crime. The President so far has not been carried away by the strong tide of American sentiment. The general trend of that sentiment was placed on official record in Mr. Olney's famous despatch which so embittered the Venezuelan question. He informed Lord Salisbury with truly American bluntness that the claim of an European Government to hold territory on the Western Continent is an anachronism, such a connection being in the nature of things unnatural and ephemeral. Lord Salisbury replied trenchantly to that attempt to stretch the Monro Doctrine from Baffin's Bay to Cape Horn, that the title deeds of the European States to their American possessions were of higher antiquity than to the United States. An undoubted truth which may have had a sobering effect on Mr. Olney, who has recently spoken in a far more reasonable tone, expressing the hope that the United States and Great Britain may be for ever held together in the bonds of family affection. But unquestionably the claim to exercise a Protectorate over the Western Continent embodied in Mr. Olney's despatch gave expression to a strong and growing conviction that the United States have by a sort of divine right the hegemony of America, and that there is something monstrous and wicked in the claim of any European Power to exercise sovereignty in that chosen home of freedom. It was our turn when the wrongs of Venezuela had to be redressed. Now it is that of Spain, at the very time when the Spanish Government has conceded Home Rule to Cuba, and is quite willing to grant an armistice if the insurgents request it. That most conciliatory attitude seems to have driven the war party in the States wild with indignation. It is for the Spaniards to lay down their arms, own themselves vanquished and clear out of Cuba. The situation seems to have been made well-nigh hopeless through the manifestly sincere efforts of the Spanish Government to put an end to the Cuban troubles. They have granted complete autonomy and even accept the Danaan gifts of the United States Government, sent in war vessels for the relief of the victims of the insurrection.

There are, however, many patent elements in the United States that may yet strengthen the hands of President McKinley and enable him to resist the pressure of those who clamour for war. Capitalists, manufacturers, merchants from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other centres of business flocked to Washington a few weeks since to impress upon the Government and Congress that war with Spain would inflict untold losses on the States, not yet recovered from the trade depression for which it was confidently predicted that the election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency would prove a remedy. The religious bodies which are the American equivalent to the Nonconformists and Evangelists who meet in Exeter Hall in London, are deeply persuaded that war is sin, and peace a Christian obligation. It is they who agitate for Treaties of Arbitration to put an end to war by the simple process of submitting every cause of quarrel to the arbitrament of men of sense and good-will. The Churches and the philanthropic societies of the States, if they get time will make their influence felt in favour of peace. The German and the Irish communities, numerous and influential, are not carried away by the prevailing excitement. The German-American press denounces the "yellow journalism" for the reckless misrepresentations to which it has resorted only too successfully to inflame public opinion and hound the Government into war. The "barefaced liars" who tell the public that the Maine was torpedoed, knowing very well that there was no evidence whatever to show that such was the case, the ignorant artists who picture the Spainish crusier Viscaya bombarding New York and keeping twenty shells in the air at one time, are freely handled. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* apropos of the theory that "Spain must explain" and be held responsible for the destruction of an American war vessel in a Cuban harbour, asks very pertinently whether Germany ought to have gone to war with the United States when the American insurance swindler Thomas exploded an infernal machine on board a German vessel in Bremerhaven harbour and killed over a hundred people. The Irish Americans, numbering many millions of voters, have no sympathy with the clamour for war against Spain. Their influence will be thrown on the side of peace. President McKinley has shown that he can resist very strong pressure to enter on what he has stigmatised as "an unholy war." There are then elements in the United States that make for peace.

THE crisis in the Far East, which has become so acute during the last few days, was sufficiently grave in the middle of March to cause the French Government to mobilise the Channel squadron of the fleet. The well-informed Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* on March 16, stated that orders had been received at Brest for the mobilisation of the Northern squadron; that great activity was being displayed both there and at Cherbourg; that naval cadets were being appointed midshipmen; that the admirals had been instructed to hold themselves in readiness; and that statements were current that the object of the movement was to support the policy of Russia and Germany in the Far East. There is a certain significance in the fact that these naval preparations were in progress in the Channel ports. If they were being made simply with a view to strengthen the French squadron in the North East Pacific by the addition of battleships or cruisers Toulon would naturally have been the chief centre of activity. The statement that the intention was to support the policy of Russia and Germany in the Far East must not be taken too literally. France would not mobilise her fleet simply to support the policy of other Powers, one of them being Germany. So serious and costly a step implies that France has determined "not to be taken by surprise," as M. Hanotaux diplomatically expressed it, in the division of the spoil. There can be no doubt, whatever, that Russia, Germany, and France are acting in concert. The statement comes to us from London that the negotiations for the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei were carried on with the knowledge and consent of the Japanese Government, but were kept a profound secret from the European Powers. The gravity of the crisis is in no wise diminished by this announcement, which if confirmed, points to an understanding, possibly an alliance, between Great Britain and Japan. It is not many days since we were told by Reuter that Great Britain would not ally herself with Pagan Powers against Christians. Such squeamishness seemed to be somewhat out of date, seeing that in Africa and elsewhere we have freely entered into very intimate relations with Pagans of sorts. But the spirit of that declaration seems scarcely compatible with negotiations carried on with Pagan Powers unknown to Christian States. How ridiculous it is to import considerations of Pagan or Christan into the practical business of international politics! In past centuries the Most Christian King did not hesitate to concert with the Grand Turk measures for the discomfiture of His Apostolic Majesty, who was defending Christendom against the followers of the Prophet. The Government of India has no objection to its officers making themselves proficient in the language of the heathen Chinee. A service journal informs us that they have determined to allow certain officers who have passed a lower standard test to visit Pekin to study the language on the spot, so that by degrees a body of qualified interpreters will be created. It is to be feared, says our contemporary, that at present there would be great difficulty in finding a sufficient number of interpreters if complications were to arise. The presence of men acquainted with a language is most important on a campaign, "and who knows how soon difficulties of a serious nature may arise in China?" To all appearances these serious difficulties seem now to be close upon us, and those officers who have learned to speak Chinese with the Pekin accent will be in great request.

THE total mortality from plague in the Presidency in the week ending on Friday last was much lower than it has been in any week of the current year—a fact for which the reduction of the death-rate in the capital city is mainly responsible. The total was 1,346 as against 1,888 and 2,080 in the two preceding weeks. The contribution of the British districts to last week's mortality was 296, and of the Native States 248. More than half of the latter total is reported from Baroda, where in spite of the vigorous measures taken by the Gaekwar's Government, the capital city and the surrounding townships and villages continue to be infected. The 65 deaths registered from Kolhapur have occurred in or around Sangli, the capital of the State of that name. In the Districts the position is very encouraging. Thana, where plague is mildly prevalent, is sharing in the contraction of the death-roll which has lately been so marked a feature of the Bombay returns, the total indigenous mortality of 48 being exactly one half of the previous week's record. The only place where the mortality went to double figures was Bassein, which had 18 deaths as against 54 in the preceding week. In the Surat District also the returns show a like gratifying diminution. The deaths in the zilla town were 18 as against a previous record of 34. In the Poona, Nasik, and Satara Districts the plague is relaxing such slight hold as it has to a similar degree, and in Sholapur the plague is disappearing. Ahmednagar, where there were six deaths in the week ending March 26, now sends in a clean sheet, and although the same cannot be said of Khandeish only a single indigenous death was reported therefrom as against 27 in the previous seven days. Belgaum is the only district where the figures are increased, the total being 34 instead of 26. The details we have given are of the non-imported cases, but taking both imported and indigenous cases we find that the mortality in all the British Collectorates in the week was 296 as against 481 in the previous seven days. The rapid decrease in Bombay is therefore being accompanied by a still more rapid drop in the mofussil. This is the more encouraging since it was feared that the greater freedom with which passes out of Bombay are now granted would be a source of danger to the Districts. Such danger is largely prevented, however, by the rule which subjects holders of passes to close medical surveillance for a given period after leaving Bombay. It may be hoped that the diminution which has marked the advent of the hot weather will be continued, and that before the monsoon bursts the plague will have ceased to be epidemic in any part of the Presidency.

AFTER holding the Chairmanship of the Standing Committee for three years—a longer consecutive period than any of his predecessors—the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna has been elected the first President of the new Corporation which held its first meeting on Monday. Some eulogistic things were said concerning Dr. Bhalchandra, and they were fully deserved. The new president is not only one of the foremost men in his own community; he is also one of our foremost citizens, and in spite of the claims of a large professional practice, he is ever ready to sacrifice his time in the interests of the public. One secret of his success as a man of affairs is that he does not speak upon any public question until he has made an honest endeavour to understand it. His nomination to the Legislative Council last year by H. E. the Governor gave great satisfaction both in and out of his own community; his unanimous election to the presidential chair of the Corporation has been received with equal approval. It may be hoped that he will follow the excellent example set by the retiring president in regard to the despatch of business. While he occupied the chair, Sir George Cotton did a good deal to show that under skilful guidance the Corporation can be business-like, and is not the mere "talking machine" of which so much has been said. Sir George in replying to the cordial expression of thanks accorded him on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, admitted that he had been extremely anxious to get through the business as expeditiously as he could, consistently with thoroughness. His zeal in this direction has often saved the Corporation the necessity for an extra meeting, and the work has been the more efficient.

THE medical officers engaged in the examination of outward bound passengers in the harbour have noted a remarkable improvement in the health of the thousands of persons who pass daily under their careful observation. A few weeks since, it was necessary to detain some ten per cent. of those who were examined, owing to the temperatures being in so many cases over 100°. Now it is seldom that suspicious cases of fever are discovered, the general health being unquestionably better. In the hospitals, too, the type of the disease is less virulent, and the chances of recovery more favourable than they were a month ago.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Cossack, Commander I. M. Fraser, sailed on Monday for Aden.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th March, 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 15,825 maunds and Rs. 11,869 in the earnings.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 5th March, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 78,668, and for goods, etc., Rs. 71,211, making altogether Rs. 1,49,879, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,56,846, or an overage receipt per mile of Rs. 151.

THE trial of the first batch of rioters committed to the Criminal Sessions, which commenced on Monday, was concluded yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a common jury. Three prisoners, Bhagwan Baldeo, his brother Luxmon Baldeo, and Ismail Badal were charged with rioting at Ripon Road on the 9th ultimo, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, being at the same time members of an unlawful assembly, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from doing his duty, and rioting, armed with deadly weapons, with the common object of causing grievous hurt to Europeans. The jury convicted the prisoners by a majority of eight to one, remarking with regard to the third prisoner that although he was present it was not established that he assaulted anybody. The first and second prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, and the third for three years.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 26th of March was 289, against 305 and 340 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 88. There were 22 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 65. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against three in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 93 and 30, respectively, against 120 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·3 per mille per annum, against 43·0 the mean of the last five years.

IT is stated that an early division of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is to be made, viz., into horse, field, mountain, and garrison. During the past few years many alterations have taken place in this regiment, but the one now contemplated will be the most drastic of them all, as it means the division of the regiment into separate lists for promotion. At the same time it will be the means of bringing the four branches of the corps to a higher state of perfection, inasmuch as officers will be saved the constant changing that now takes place on promotion to the various ranks. At present an officer on promotion to captain is liable to go from a garrison to a field battery, and so on, until he reaches the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This, as a correspondent points out, was all very well in the old days, but in these times, when drill and guns are constantly changing, it is felt that the proposed change will result in a very great improvement.

SOME weeks ago, in an article which appeared in "Great Thoughts," entitled "Does the Theatre Make for Good?" Mr. Clement Scott declared, with no lack of emphasis, that only an answer in the negative could be given to the question. He went even further than this, stating: "It is nearly impossible for a woman to remain pure who adopts the stage as a profession." With notable unanimity the theatrical profession hastened to take the statement in its most serious aspect. But, save for a couple of speeches delivered at a private supper, given by way of farewell to a brother-actor, no public protest followed. The whole thing was, curiously enough (writes Mr. Malcolm Watson in the "St. James's Gazette") handed over to be dealt with by the Actors' Association, which proceeded to take the rather extraordinary step of asking the proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph" to compel Mr. Scott, presumably in his capacity of dramatic critic to that journal, to apologise. This Mr. Scott declined to do. He had expressed his honest opinion, not as the dramatic critic of the "Daily Telegraph," but as an independent observer. But, to avoid all friction he voluntarily tendered his resignation to Sir Edward Lawson, who, absent at the moment, refused, on his return to town, to accept it. Matters remained in this position for a brief interval until Mr. Scott, relegated temporarily by his own action to a place in the background, was fully reinstated in his old position. Whether the question ends here or not has still to be seen. But in regard to this extraordinary action of the Actors' Association, it seems, as Mr. Watson says, incredible that any body of sensible men should make such a demand, or, having made it, should expect that it would be listened to for a moment. The first and paramount duty of the Press is to the public, not to the Actors' or any other association, whatever its character. If Mr. Scott was wrong on the question of the morality of the stage, there were surely no lack of actors, sufficiently skilled in the use of their pens, to convince the public of his error. But to endeavour to coerce him by the measures adopted by the Actors' Association is clearly only an aggravated form of trade unionism. The cause of the stage could undoubtedly benefit in no way by such a proceding.

THE departure of the Government for Simla, writes a Calcutta paper, is—curiously enough—generally signalled by a very perceptible and sudden increase in the temperature. This year was no exception to the rule. The Viceroy fled to cooler climes on the 29th. On the 30th began the hot day wind, which seems to blast all it touches. The full scientific significance of this fact has not yet dawned on the Congress party. When they begin to realise it, they will be furnished with yet another argument against the annual exodus. If the hot winds do not begin to blow till the Viceroy goes away, surely his Excellency is bound by every dictate of humanity not to go away at all!

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CESSION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE JAPANESE IN THE SECRET.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The lease of Wei-Hai-Wei to the British was negotiated with the knowledge and consent of the Japanese Government, though it was kept a profound secret until concluded.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

The British Squadron has not left Chefoo, as reported yesterday, but only changed its anchorage.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

It is understood that President McKinley's Message to Congress favors the recognition of Cuban independence and eventual forcible intervention to arrest hostilities, and declares the Spanish reply to be unsatisfactory, leaving little hope of a diplomatic settlement.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN QUESTION.

APRIL 5.

The Powers are actively exchanging Notes with a view of preventing war between Spain and America.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent states that there are indications of a possible French movement to acquire a coaling station at the mouth of the Min River, near Fuchau.

THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

All the coal mines in South Wales are idle.

The men demand an advance in wages.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

The whole of the money fine due from the Afridis has now been paid in.

Sir Arthur Trevor and the Hon. Mr. Chalmers have returned to Peshawar after visiting Lundi Kotal.

THE MEKRAN FORCE.

Colonel Knox has reached Kelat. The cavalry of the Mekran escort is to arrive at Kelat on the 7th and infantry with guns on the 9th. The Khan of Kelat is reported to be seriously ill.

REJOICINGS AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 5.

An open air evening entertainment was given by the public of Poona to Mr. Plunkett, yesterday, at the old Council Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated. More than four hundred people of all castes and creeds were assembled. Mr. Plunkett, accompanied by the Misses Plunkett, arrived, and was received with cheering.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, president of the committee, spoke of Mr. Plunkett's long and valuable services, how he had won the respect of all people of the city by his urbanity and sympathy, and wished him every happiness in his retirement.

Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, referred to Mr. Plunkett's work in the city, and said that he improved the city in many respects. When the new scheme of local self-government was introduced all were new, but Mr. Plunkett through his experience worked smoothly and slowly.

Mr. Jehangier Cursetjee, Deputy Collector, Poona, said that though he recently arrived in Poona yet he was in time to be able to witness the manifestations of the citizens' appreciation of public officers, namely, Colonel Creagh, the Hon. Mr. Kirkham, and now for the last three days, Mr. Plunkett. In the Plunketts we have the greatest characteristic of the work of Englishmen and Englishwomen: pure devotion to duty and nobleness of service.

Mr. Plunkett, in responding, said: before returning thanks he would refer to the position he had filled in Poona which had been kindly alluded to by his friends. For whatever success attended him in his work he claimed no credit, for the reason that he had the most cordial co-operation of all with whom he had been associated, from the Collector down to the lowest official. He referred to the work of the Municipality which he had performed, and gave credit to the President of the Municipality for holding the office more than twelve years which he so worthily filled. Mr. Plunkett then spoke of the plague work which was carried on by British officers. They had a task of unparalleled difficulty to contend with, and he thanked them heartily. They had all passed through a period of great difficulty.

The meeting dispersed about midnight. The 2nd Grenadiers' Band was in attendance.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Sydney, from Bombay, 19th March, arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 6 p.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite, left Aden for Bombay, on the 4th instant, at 6 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 10th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Bormida left Penang, for Bombay to-day, the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 7-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4.
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8.
Bar Silver	25 11-16.

THE relgious rites and beliefs described by Mr. Young are of a kind with which all students of primitive religions are familiar. The first thing an orthodox Siamese does in the morning is to scare away the family ghosts who may have gathered about the old place in the night. Letting off crackers is an effectual means. At the New Year all the ghosts come trooping to their former dwellings. For three days they have their fun. At the end of the time, the priests and their flocks fire guns and use other devices for getting rid of them. A Siamese is coffined face downwards, so that the ghost may not sneak back through the dead man's mouth. The coffin is taken out through a hole in the wall, and carried several times round the house, in order that the ghosts may be put off the scent, and not return to vex his family. But there is an occasional touch of pathos, as in the notion that one hears in the wind the voices of dead children, and in penalties which the uncremated must endure in the other world. How does a Buddhist fisherman justify his trade. By arguing, says Mr. Young, that he does not kill his fish, but only draws it out of the water, whereafter the fish dies a quiet natural death. A reviewer writes:—We know a better story than that, of Mohamedan lascars on the Eastern Steamship lines. No good Mahomedan eats pork. But your Moslem lascars has acquired a belief in the transubstantiating virtue of sea-water. So he hooks his chunk of the pork to a line, tosses it overboard, and, after a reverent pause, begins to haul in, hand over hand, to his nasal, slow chant, "Jao suar, idhar ao machee," which, being interpreted, means "Away, pig; come along, fish." Experience has proved the practical efficacy of this rite.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

UNDER Rugby Union rules, an international football match between teams representing England and Scotland was played at Edinburgh on Saturday and resulted in a draw of one try each. Other matches were won by Blackheath against Rosslyn Park, the Harlequins against the Old Leysians, Oxford University against Lennox, Barnstaple against Devonport Albion, and Newport against Gloucester. Under Association rules matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Derby County against Preston North End, Bolton Wanderers against Wolverhampton Wanderers, Sunderland against Blackburn Rovers, Sheffield Wednesday against West Bromwich Albion, Aston Villa against Bury, and Liverpool against Notts County. A match between Everton and Notts Forest was drawn. Other matches were won by the Corinthians against Glasgow Queen's Park, and by the Sheffield United against Glasgow Celtic.

The result of the England v. Scotland fixture on Saturday was rather a pleasant surprise. There was so little promise in the previous performances of our representatives that defeat was pretty generally expected. Much to everyone's delight this side the border, the English fifteen managed to make of it a draw. They were a bit lucky in doing this, for during the second half—and up to this point nothing at all had been scored—Scotland were doing all the pressing, and nothing but magnificent back play saved England from defeat. The Scotch forwards were particularly good in loose play, to which English clubs pay so little attention. This loose play is an art in itself. Ireland, at Leeds two or three years ago, made complete fools of our English fifteen, and by smartly following up the ball were on the full back before he had realised that the scrummage was broken up. We shall probably never have a fixed system of play. In this England v. Scotland fixture there are always strong arguments in favour of the "forward" policy—in favour of heavy of pushing forwards. Since the four three-quarter game became popular the ideas of the southern members of the Rugby Union have been modified to some extent, but weight has still been insisted upon as the first essential. Now we find that instead of pursuing her traditional policy—the most wooden and uninteresting policy in the world from the point of view of those who watch the game—Scotland has developed a scheme of tactics in the way of quick, short passing and smart following up. Fortunately for England, the defence on Saturday was splendid. Unwin and Rotherham at half back were remarkably safe, and without being brilliant the four three-quarters had the good sense to keep their heads cool and at critical times play for safety. They had always behind them a splendid full back in Byrne, who holds his place in the English international games as Bancroft does in those associated with Wales.

Outside the international fixture there was nothing of interest in the Rugby world, of course, but the Northern Union matches. The cup ties occupy attention for the present, but clubs still find the "six shillings a day" subject interesting. The end of the season is approaching, and the weaker clubs at least want to know where they are. A sub-committee was appointed some time ago to go into the whole subject, and explain how it was possible to run a thoroughgoing profession organisation on amateur lines. The Committee has not been successful up to now. Its conscience troubles it. Everyone but a Northern Union official knows that the Union has been as deeply steeped in professionalism from its birth as the Football League has, but it is one thing to know it and another to admit it. The situation is the more difficult to understand from the position that the Union is in. It has practically nothing to beat in the North of England. The Rugby Union is obligingly doing its best to estrange old friends, clubs are every day resigning, and professionalism, as represented by the Northern Union, is the only thing left. Yet the Northern Union hesitates, and wonders in its own mind whether it would be quite respectable openly to avow professsionalism. There are difficulties of course. There are the rich clubs and the poor clubs. Some would, and some would'nt. If out and out professionalism is adopted, then the club with the long purse will win. A number of other clubs which are just able to scramble along at present would find it diffcult to exist. This is where the Union finds the pinch. It would save itself such a lot of worry if for five minutes it would only be honest.

In the Association world there is a weeks' interval between the cup ties, and it is possible to discuss for a moment the positions at the top and bottom of the table. The indifferent performances during the past few weeks of Sheffield United have quite a new interest to the competition, and have suggested the possibility that Sunderland may yet win. On Saturday the United were engaged in a friendly match only against the Celtic, but Sunderland managed to take full advantage of the game they had in hand, and to come within a point of the leaders, who will now have to make the best of their way home. The struggle between the clubs is a highly interesting one. At present the United have 36 points to their credit, and Sunderland, on the same number of matches played 35. The United have yet to play Sunderland and West Bromwich Albion at home, and West Bromwich Albion and Bolton Wanderers away; whilst Sunderland have Notts Forest to meet at home and Sheffield United, Bury, and Everton away. On this calculation the United should just manage to hold their own, but everything will depend of course on their meeting with the Wearsiders.

At the other end of the table there is an almost equally interesting struggle. Previous to Saturday there were half a dozen clubs that seemed likely to be involved. Liverpool cleared themselves by a victory over Notts County, and Bolton Wanderers, who were just within the pale, saved themselves at the expense of Wolverhampton Wanderers. Everything points at present to Bury and Notts County being the victims. Bury gave a very creditable display against Aston Villa on Saturday, but the performance unfortunately does not count, and Bury still remain at the bottom of the table with fifteen points only to their credit out of twenty-two games played. Bury have still four games at home—Liverpool, Sunderland, Blackburn Rovers, and Derby County,—whilst away they have to meet the Rovers, Notts Forest, and Liverpool. Notts County have the Albion to meet at home, and Liverpool. Preston North End, and Blackburn Rovers away.

Interviews with Ranji and Briggs shortly after the fourth test match in Melbourne, when Australia was for the third time successful are reported. Ranji remarked:—"Yes, you have won the rubber, but really you know the victory is absolutely due to Clement Hill. His was a great innings, and without it—well, I need not pursue the topic. The Australian bowling had nothing to do with the victory, comparatively. Our batting was very bad in the first innings. Fancy the highest score being only 30. It is awful. But in the second innings we really had bad luck. McLaren was bothered by a fly just as he was about to play the stroke which was fatal. He simply Poked his bat forward and played the ball into Iredale's hands at short leg. Again, Stoddart played on, and so did I, while Wainwright got out in the dark. I cannot understand why umpires of such repute as Phillips and Bannerman should have made the mistake of allowing the game to proceed in the bad light during the last half-hour of Monday evening. We felt the heat very much on Monday, and after four o'colck our bowling became like ordinary Saturday afternoon stuff. The bowlers were completely overcome. The fielding was excellent, Gregory on one side and Druce on the other distinguishing themselves. Briggs said:—"Yes, you have won. Your boys are too good for us on Australian wickets. We will have to wait for our chance when we get you on our own turf. There is a great difference between English and Australian wickets. Our fellows, try how they may, cannot turn the ball as your bowlers can. When we are on our own English wickets, it doesn't require any special finger work to make the ball do anything, but on the wonderful pitches you give us out here we find that when we are bowling at any pace we can't turn the ball at all. But your bowlers, who are used all their lives to these wickets, have learnt the art of making the ball break. Australian batting is very strong just now. You have such a lot of men who can make runs. Just like your first innings; we thought we had you well in hand, but Trumble comes out and makes 46 by good cricket, while young Clem. Hill knocks us all over the place." "You think something of Clem. Hill, then?" "Ay, lad, he played one of the best innings I have ever seen. He won the match for you." "What about the toss?" "Yes, about the toss. You mustn't forget your fellows won it three times running. Things might have been very different if they hadn't. It's mighty hard work bowling on these wickets against such a strong batting side when they get in first every time. I think the visiting team, as a matter of courtesy, might be given the first choice of innings, and after that it might go alternately."

To the golfer who habitually uses iron there is something very soothing in a wooden putter. The ball runs easily from a gentle push, and though at first it is difficult to regulate the strength, there is often an improvement in accuracy, temporarily at least, from the change. As to the question whether it is better to putt with wood or with iron, this admits of no precise or dogmatic answer. Much depends on the temper and character of the golfer. It may be fanciful, but I think that they are a pleasant and kindly race who use the wooden putter. Hard modern minds—statisticians, writers of smart dialogue, and even well-informed men—all these would naturally putt with metal. They have confidence in themselves, they play a clean, sharp stroke, with no lingering reservations. And, on the other hand, the genial and shifty, the old-fashioned, the haypy-go-lucky incline to wood. The stroke requires less determination, less decision; one has a certain confidence, or at least a hope, in the wooden head. The confidence is frequently misplaced, the hope is blighted, but for tremulous hands there could be no hope in cold and slippery steel. A man may have a great respect for his metal putter, but hardly an affection.

It may be good to have two putters, and, when it seems useless to persevere with the one, or when the mood rejects it, to take out the other. It is dangerous to carry both in the bag unless it is the player's habit to use the one for approach putts and the other for holing out or attempting to do so. At such courses as St. Andrews it is customary to use a wooden putter fifty yards or more from the hole. On a sticky inland course, however, this must not be attempted, though a baffy spoon may be used. But, illogical though it may seem, I think that we must condemn the man who uses both a baffy and a wooden putter. It suggets a want of backbone, and we expect to see him take from his bag a walking-stick to help him up the hills.

Sometimes a golfer has an incurable predilection for a putter which no longer serves him, and he has been known, more in sorrow than in anger, to break it. Another disguises his putter with a thicker handle, or has the leather continued almost to the head. In this case he grasps the bottom of the shaft for short putts with the fond hope that he is making a certainty of them. It is not really any easier to putt straight in this manner except that it may give confidence, which is everything. Unless through paralysis or rheumatism a straight two-feet putt cannot be missed; if the player has faith. Without faith anything may be missed; but, similarly, if a man had any doubt as to being able to find his mouth he would continually stick himself about the cheeks with his fork. Automatic actions are the safest, and, after these, carefully considered ones. Anyone can put if he tries, and nothing is easier than to putt without trying. The mischief is when we are anxious to try and can't.

The Sayers and Simpson v. Herd and Kirkaldy match is arranged for April 14 at Aberdeen and April 21 at St. Andrews. It is said that Taylor and Braid are ready to play the winners. Now Willie Park, jun., has issued a challenge to the world, meaning the golfing world, for in the other one there is a good deal of irrelevant matter, to play a seventy-two hole match over Musselburgh and any other seaside course. It is not likely that he will have to wait very long for an opponent. The playing of professional matches for large stakes is one of the traditions of golf, but perhaps hardly one of its worthiest. It is understood that the money, or part of it, is often found by "backers"—that is to say that the stake itself is merely the commencement of outside betting. I don't know whether there is much betting on these matches, but they might easily become a danger to honest golf. One has a sneaking sympathy for the man who backs his own prowess—there is something of primal savagery about that—but the ordinary betting amateur is a dull person who tries to agitate his stagnant mind by crude sensations. He is a menace to all decent sport.

In the "Badminton Magazine" an article by Lord Moncreiff draws attention to the "scorcher," and suggests corporal punishment as suitably fitting his crime. Lord Moncreiff owns to the desire to hunt and upset and slay scorchers, and is eloquent over the "murderlight" that gleamed from a coachman's eye on the occasion of his giving chase to a scorcher on a solid-tyred machine ten years ago. The "Scorcher" is an unmitigated nuisance. But a true sportsman has sympathy for those who engage in any other forms of sport and would not condemn all cyclists for the fault of a few. No true sportsman would have written in the vein which characterises the abovementioned article nor would any sporting editor have allowed him.

The permission to ride cycles on footpaths in Ireland if no actual obstruction were caused has practically become a dead letter. The young lady who ran down a foot passenger in the Phœnix Park the other day and then "cheeked" the policeman who asked for her address has probably had not a little to do with the new restrictions. In Ireland sauce for the gander is not by any means always sauce for the goose, and women are often allowed to cycle on footpaths from which a man would be immediately removed. This leniency has had the result of educating women riders to believe that they can do anything they please, so stricter orders, without regard to sex, are to be enforced during the coming summer.

A little girl, M. F., aged eleven, says the *Field*, sends the following acconnt of her sport in Florida to her father. She writes on January 9, 1898, from Narcoosie, Oxeola Co.:—We had an adventure. On the 6th of this month we went down to the lake to fish. O. (smaller sister) had to go back to the house for something, and I stayed down at the wharf, and caught two small minnows and baited them, and sat down to fish. Suddenly the line burnt my fingers, a fish nearly dragged me into the water, and I had a hard time getting up. The fish made a rush and nearly dragged me in again. Then O. came. The fish was now getting quiet, but he made more rushes, and then I began to drag him ashore. He was very heavy; I felt that; and I knew he no catfish, but I was astonished when I was a great fish rise up out of the water and open his mouth, and try to shake the hook out. But we got him on shore and took him to the house, and when Jim (the coloured cook) saw him, he said:—"Unph! some one give him to you!" Then we weighed and measured him, and here is a copy of the figures I made:—Weight, 7 lb.; length, 2 feet; length of head, 2 inches; length of tail, 3 inches; length of eye, 1 inch; length of scale, 1-2 inch! width of open mouth, 7 inches. We ask Mr. P. up to dinner, and Jim did certainly cook that fish with a port wine sauce and herbs. Mr. P. and his friends are all coming to fish here now, for every one wants to catch a 7 lb. bass.

The Cannes regatta was continued on Tuesday. The result of the race for the Goelet-Bennett International Cup was—Bona, actual time, 3h. 51min. 17sec.; corrected time, 4h. 46min. 7sec. Satanita gave up at the second round. The chief event of Wednesday was the race for the Goelet-Bennett International Cup, open to yachts above five and not exceeding 20 tons. Result:—1, Esterel, real time, 3h. 50min. 34sec.; 2, Gloria, real time, 3h. 52min. 20sec.; 3, Heartsease; 4, Samphire. The race for yachts above two and not exceeding three tons, which had been postponed, had the following results:—1, Tamesis, real time, 2h. 47min. 44sec.; 2, Sagitta, 2h. 47min. 46sec.; 3, Rosetta, 2h. 49min. 32sec. The results in the race for yachts above three and not exceeding five tons, which had also been postponed were:—1, Serena; 2, Honeymoon; 3, Fern.

THE American Medical Mission in the suburbs of Ching-King has been attacked by a mob. The native medical assistants were maltreated, and one of them was murdered.

THE Queen contemplates making a rule that if a person of equivocal antecedents comes to a Levee or a Drawing Room, the individual who has made the presentation shall *ipso facto* be excluded permanently from Court. It is well known (says the "Westminster") that in quite a short time several presentations have been privately cancelled, and the Queen is exceedingly annoyed at the scandal. In these days, when there is such a vast attendance at Drawing Rooms and Levees of the class defined by Lord Beaconsfield as "slip slop," it is utterly impossible for the Lord Chamberlain's department to investigate the attecedents of such a large number, so the whole responsibility is therefore thrown upon the person who makes the presentation, and the Queen's new regulation would cause more oaution to be exercised.

UNREST IN CALCUTTA.

A GOOD deal of vague uneasiness writes the *Saturday Journal* exists among the European and Eurasian population of North-East Calcutta who are alarmed at the provocative and insolent attitude assumed towards them by the lower-class Mahomedans. An impression has got about among the more ignorant natives that the recent riots in Bombay have forced the Government to modify the plague rules. They have but the very haziest idea as to what the plague rules and the modifications are, but they all agree in thinking that their co-religionists have gained a great victory over the Government. Several cases have recently occurred in which ladies and solitary Europeans walking or cycling have been exposed to the grossest insult generally of a nature that respectable people do not care to complain of in the Police Courts. Although it would, perhaps, be going too far to say that the disorder of June last is likely to be repeated, one cannot help directing attention to the dangerous position of the poor Europeans whose circumstances force them to live in localities surrounded by bustis. The smouldering spirit of enmity and hatred might flame into a spark which will light the gunpowder at any moment. It unfortunately happens that all the more influential Europeans and natives are not called either by business of pleasure into those quarters where the ruffianism spoken of exists. As it is not thus brought prominently to their notice, and they can see no difference in the attitude of the few of the lower classes with whom they do come into contact, most officials and merchants are inclined to pooh-pooh any idea of disturbance or unrest. The Calcutta Police, however, are very well aware of what is going on. As for the unbelievers, they can very well settle the matter by taking a walking tour alone and unaccompanied down, say, Lower Circular Road from Bamun Busti to the Tullah Water-works, when they will see and hear enough to set all their doubts at rest.

However, continues our contemporary, there is a limit to everything, and it is impossible to justify the following extraordinary telegram which was issued from the office of a Jabbulpur paper under the sensational headings.

Threatened Rising: Dynamite Bombs Discovered: Troops in Readiness.—

"Calcutta, 21st March, 8-27 a.m.

Dynamite bombs have been discovered; military held in readiness. The prompt action of the police has averted a terrible disaster in the city. Preparations seem to have been made on a gigantic scale for a sudden outbreak and massacre when from information received from a Bengali a raid was made on the house of a native woman in the Northern Division of the town, and a large number of dynamite bombs were discovered in a godown and confiscated by the police.

All the troops here have been ordered to be in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice, and 10 rounds of ammunition have been served out to each man. The police are hushing the matter up to prevent a panic."

Of course, there is not a word of truth in all this nonsense, says the *Journal*, but the mere fact that such a telegram should have been despatched and published shows that the uneasiness spoken of does exist, and might at any moment be turned into a blind panic; unless, indeed, the message is a hoax. In the latter case one cannot too strongly condemn the perpetrator or perpetrators, who might have caused the greatest mischief, and certainly distressed and frightened a large number of people who had relatives and friends in Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS TO ENGLAND.

THE last trooper of the season 1897-98, the hired transport Jelunga, Captain H. P. Jones, will sail to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 45 officers, 10 ladies, 1 child, 485 non-commissioned officers and men, 56 women, and 121 children, and 276 time-expired marines and seamen, of the Naval Defences of India. The number of invalids by this boat as by all the troopers this season is very large, many officers and men having been invalided from the front. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs R J Chaytor, Northampton Regt
Lieut Col R Pardy, R A
Surgn Major and Mrs J Osburne and child, A M S
Surgn Major G H Young, A M S
Surgn Major H N Thompson, A M S
Surgn Major R G Hanly, A M S
Fleet Engr H E Wingfield, R N
Capt and Mrs A F Payne, Durham L I
Surgn Capt J E Brogden, A M Staff
Surgn Capt J C Jameson, A M Staff
Surgn Capt C W R Healey, A M Staff
Surgn Capt T B Beach, A M Staff
Surgn Capt I J Lenehan, A M Staff
Surgn Capt J R McMuny, A M Staff
Capt Marrable, K O Y L I
Capt E C M Parry, East Kent
Surgn Capt K M Cameron, A M S
Capt R C Saville, Durham L I
Capt E A Bulwer, Northampton Regt
Capt E de V Wintle, I S C
Lieut Petre, R N
Lieut H A Lane, I S Corps
Lieut W A Eaton East Kent
Lieut P L Beddy, R West Surrey
Lieut H S P Simon, Duke of Corn L I
Lieut C Hodgkinson, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs C A Caruthers S Stafford
Lieut W H Beach, R E
Lieut J F Finnis, I S Corps
Lieut J H Lloyd, I S Corps
Lieut A F Pelle, R A
Lieut F H Howe, Welsh Regt
Lieut A C Hobson, I S Corps
Lieut G K Talbot, R H A
Lieut H S D Stuart, Northampton
Lieut C Stirling, R H A
2nd Lieut R A Carpenter, I S Corps
2nd Lieut H W Stace, I S Corps
2nd Lieut W Gillman, R H A
2nd Lieut A Thorp, R A
2nd Lieut R T C Calvert, I S Corps
2nd Lieut W F Lang, I S Corps
2nd Lieut L F Ashburner, Durham L I
2nd Lt L B Montressor, R A
2nd Lieut P de Berry, R A
Nursing Sister Bartlett, I N Service
Nursing Sister Chapple, I N Service
Wife of Col Fitzherbert, I S Corps
Wife of Lieut Haymes, R A
Widow of Surg-Capt Walker, A M S
Wife of Capt Wellesley, R A

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS HANDICAPS.

SINGLES.

		1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	4th round.	Final.
J Sheepshanks	+ 15	bye				
R A Don	— 15	bye				
G A Watson	+ 15					
H G W Meikle	— 15					
W P Pechey	+ 1-2 15					
C H S Boggs	Scratch					
R Reid	+ 1-2 15					
R T Wilson	+ 1-2 15					
L W Richards	+ 15					
H Andrews	+ 15					
P F Fischer	— 30					
E R Jardine	+ 15					
E F Nicholson	— 30					
W Reid	— 30					
W D Graham	+ 1-2 30					
C E Durnford	+ 1-2 15					
Major T Jones	+ 1-2 15					
R McLaren	+ 1-2 30					
Garwood	+ 15					
T L Roberts	+ 1-2 15					
A F Williamson	+ 1-4 15					
Revd R M Gray	—1-2 15					
A Froom	+ 1-4 15					
J H Robinson	+ 1-2 30					
L Stansfield	+ 15	bye				
W L Firth	+ 1-2 30	bye				
G G S Forsyth	+ 1-2 15	bye				

1st round to be played off by 20th April 1898.
2nd „ „ „ „ 27th „
3rd „ „ „ „ 2nd May 1898.
4th „ „ „ „ 5th „
Final on Saturday, 7th May 1898.

DOUBLES.

	1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	Final.
H A Andrews and C H S Boggs	+1-2 15 bye			
G A Watson and Major Turner Jones	(Scratch) Sch bye			
A F Nicholsan and R Reid	— 1-2 30			
R M Gray and R T Wilson	— 1-2 30			
W P Pechey and A Froom	— 1-2 30			
C E Dunford and W Reid	— 15			
A F Williamson and L Stansfield	+ 15			
R A Don and Learoyd	+1-2 15			
L W Richard and H G W Meikle	+1-2 15			
J Sheepshanks and J C Brooks	— 15			
A K Green and P F Fischer	— 30 bye			
— Garwood and W D Graham	+ 1-2 30 bye			

1st Round to be played off by 20th April, 1898.
2nd „ „ „ 27th
3rd „ „ „ 2nd May, 1898.
Final on Monday, May 9th, 1898.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Captain R.C. Wellesley, R.A., from 6th April 1898 to 4th July 1898.

AN Educational Order has been issued in Rangoon that no one shall present himself for examination in Tamil or Telugu if he has studied in any school which has not a Tamil or Telugu teacher on its regular staff. Dr. Marks, a well-known local educationist, of an independent stamp, takes up the cudgels for independent teaching, and writes in a local paper:—"Could anything be more absurd, more stultifying to education, more red-tapey? I once had a lot of Tamil boys, not enough to support a teacher. My butler taught them after school, and they all passed."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	3	0	18
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	4	0	
	Dongri	3	2	
C	Market	0	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	4	1	
	Fanaswady	3	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	1	
D	Khetwady	3	0	8
	Girgaum	0	2	
	Chowpatty	0	1	
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	3	1	
E	Mazagon	1	3	53
	Tarwady	2	4	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	5	4	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	8	8	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2	4	14
	Sewree	0	2	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	1	1	13
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	5
	N.-R. & Unknown	40	5	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	54
	Jain	1a	2	
	Grant Road		3	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		0	
	Sooni		2	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Nizampura		6	
	Patharay Prabhu		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		1	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		3	
	Byculla S. Camp		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Police		1	
	Morland Rd S Camp.	2	0	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Bhatia		2	
	Lohana		1	
	Modh & Porwad		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		5	
	Maratha		6	
	Narielwady		1	
	Total	93	84	187
Total plague deaths to date		27,299	23,781	
Total same date last year		43	59	150

a From Sidhpur by rail.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These returns showed that in the Colaba District a suspicious case of plague was found lying on the Cotton Green and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District one case was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from C ward, and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Mandvie ward, four cases of plague and no deaths were recorded. In C ward (south) only the Market section showed two cases of plague. In the same ward (north) one case and three deaths were recorded in the Kumbarwada section; one case and one death in the Khara Talao section, and one case and no deaths in Bhuleshwar section. In D ward (west) one death from plague was certified. In the same ward (east) Dr. Foy certified a death from plague; Dr. Mackenzie removed a case of plague and certified a plague death. Dr. DaCosta detected one case of plague and Dr. Seervai certified a death. In E ward, Byculla section showed seven cases and one death; Kamatipoora section no cases and three deaths, Mazagon and Tardeo sections no cases and no deaths. In the Parel and Mahim wards, eight cases of plague were recorded.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 456 persons in the Modikhana Camp, and 106 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,044, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,958, making a total or 3,002 persons. Departures by sea 1,374, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,083, making a total of 3,459 persons.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

The Bene-Israel Plague Hospital in Bombay has received a handsome donation of Rs. 4,526-8-4 from the Baroness de Hirsch, of Paris, through Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., of this place.

INOCULATION.

Daily report of inoculation at Khoshroo Lodge:—Monday.—Khojas 5, and other nationalites 7. Total 12. Total to date—Khojas 7,015; other nationalities 1,808. Grand total 8,823.

There will be no inoculations at Khosroo Lodge on Friday next, that day being Good Friday.

DAMAUN.

There were five deaths from plague, yesterday, at Lower Damaun, two of them being machis, one koli, one bhundari, and one Soni. There were in all 123 persons inoculated by Dr. Dubash, yesterday, being 44 before noon, at Mr. Sorabji's residence, and 79 at his second part, known as Moosi's Wady, from 4 to 8 p.m., but of these 79, 39 were machis, 35 bhundaris, 4 dhoobias, and 1 Christian, being Dr. Antonio Fernandes. This morning Dr. Dubash inoculated the District Judge, Mr. Alberto Cezario de Castro, and made 59 inoculations at Sanpardi, a small village belonging to Mr. Sorabji. The total number of persons inoculated during these three days and up to noon, to-day (4th inst.), is 269.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the amount with the Bank of Bombay up to the 4th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	16,178	11	10
Lodge Eastern Star	50	0	0
"M." Thana	50	0	0
Prier de Saone and Co.	100	0	0
Total Rs.	16,378	11	10

WE learn from London that the paper which Mr. Karkaria had written for the Society of Arts has outgrown its original limits and grown into the dimensions of a considerable volume, and is to be published in book form by an English firm next autumn. In view of this Mr. Karkaria will contribute another and a shorter paper, giving a sketch of the rise and progress of the Native Press for the next session of the Society of Arts. Those who have seen Mr. Karkaria's history of his Native Press speak in high terms of his thorough research into a subject never yet treated satisfactorily either here or in England. As an introduction the history of the rise of the Anglo-Indian press is prefixed which in itself would be valuable. The eraly days of the Native Press in our city are traced from the original, and a detailed history is given of the leading native dailies and weeklies. The influence of the press on society, politics, and literature and the reaction of the latter upon it have been chiefly kept in view. The book will be illustrateg with portraits facsimiles of early papers, etc., and will be certainly a valuable work on an interesting subject. Mr. Karkaria also gives a short sketch of his history of the Indian press in his book on "Indian Life and Thought since the Mutiny" in Messrs. Blackie's Victorian Era Series, now passing through the press. Meanwhile we see that the new number of the *Calcutta Review* just to hand contains an article by Mr. Karkaria on the same subject. It is called "the oldest paper in India."

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday the chief subject of discussion was the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Norendro Nath Sen, in a long speech, attempted to make out that the present system of Municipal Government was quite good enough, and protested against the Bill in its present shape being made law. He said: The present Bill seeks to reduce the corporation to a nulity by depriving it of all the powers of control which it has exercised during all these years to the eminent advantage of the administration, while it concentrates all powers in the executive and a Committee of twelve in which the representatives of the rate-payers would be in a standing and hopeless minority. Nothing can be surer than this, that if the Bill be passed into law in its present shape the popular element in the administration of the town, with all its safeguards against executive high-handedness and extravagance, would entirely disappear and give place to a system of administration which would be a curious admixture of despotism ond oligarchy with all its attendant dangers. Where are the grounds for assuming that the Commissioners are a set of perverse men who connot be trusted with powers of control with judicious discretion? Where are the instances of reckless, irresponsible exercises of powers of control in the face of protests. Far better would it be for the ratepayers and residents of the town that the municipality should be administered as a department of the Government, as it was before 1863, rather than its Government should be made over to a handful of men accountable to no one for their actions.

Mr. McTurner made a powerful speech in support of the Bill. He said: I contend that the Bill is no interference with the principles of self-government at all, nor can it be described as a retrograde measure, when a representation of all sections of the community is more fully and equally ensured than under the old system. The essence of local self-government is, I take it, the fair representation of all classes. I cannot imagine that it was ever intended that one section of the community or one class of that section should be the prodominant power and in fact control the working of the municipality. This is the case under the present regime, and it is a state of things which most decidedly justifies the Government in its present legislation. I have no doubt it will be said that Europeans will take no more interest in municipal matters than of old, but I absolutely deny this. As regards the Chamber of Commerce even though some of the the leading members may have their time too fully occupied to attempt to take up municipal matters there are many men of excellent business qualifications fully equal to the task of assisting in the administration of the municipal conduct of the city, who are sufficiently public spirited to give up some of their time when they see that the general committee is really workable and business-like body and that time will not be wasted in fruitless discussions.

At this state the Council adjourned till to-day.

GRAVE IRREGULARITIES IN A GOVERNMENT PRESS.

DEFALCATIONS OF TWENTY LAKHS.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* writes:—Two months ago we gave some information as to, "The Government Press Scandal," as it is called in Burma, which has been a topic of public discussion in Rangoon on and off for the last six months. Briefly, the case is as follows:—During the latter part of last August Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Comptroller of Burma, was personally going into the accunts of the Government Press, Rangoon, when he discovered, almost at the outset, some amazing irregularities, which increased as he went on assuming greater proportions as he referred back to past records. The matter was promptly laid before the local Government; and a special committee of officials was appointed to investigate the accounts of the Government Press, and report upon the irregularities discovered. The Committee found there had been irregularities (sic defalcations) of over two lakhs of rupees per annum for the last ten years; that the cost of the upkeep of the Press had been excessive, but that the Superintendent himself was in no way to blame. Possibly irregularities are to be found at an earlier date than ten years ago; but the Committee stopped its ivestigations at that period. It was also found that many times in recent years there had been expended greater sums than the Government could sanction without referring first to the Secretary of State for India. This report was submitted to the Government of India for orders; but the case, as it stood, was sent home. Apparently there is to be more searching investigations before the India Office begins to take action in the affair. Meanwhile, we understand that Sir James Westland has sent orders upon the subject to the Government of Burma. He refuses to take the same mild view of the case as the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, who seemed disposed to think the laxity and worse that had come to light, were nobody's fault. Although a full inquiry by the Financial Department of Burma has been made, Sir James Westland says that a similarly full investigation into the working of the Press by a practical man is necessary, for which purpose the Government of Burma is ordered to apply to Madras or Bengal for the services of an expert who will go fully into the work of the Press from a printer's point of view. The fact is noted that, though Burma is a young, and as yet little developed, province, the cost of Government printing there exceeds that of every other local administration in India, and also it is pointed out as being self-evident, that there has never been any effective control exercised over the extensive operations of the Press. "Rules as to sanction for stock, machinery, and establishment have been set at defiance, and the whole state of affairs is so serious that radical changes are necessary." While the Financial Department has had very serious troubles to cope with, great financial leakage has been taking place in, at least, one branch of Government work in Burma; and, no doubt, it is this which impresses itself on Sir James Westland, compelling him to refuse to accept the "laisser fire" policy recommended by Sir F. Fryer. The sanctioned expenditure upon the Government Printing Press and its establishment in Burma has been Rs. 72,000 a year, or Rs. 6,000 monthly; the actual expenditure has been somewhere nearer Rs.3,00,000 than Rs.2,00,000 or an average of over Rs. 20,000 a month, and in several months the expenditure actually reached Rs. 40,000. The local Government's "Gazette" is a bulky publication, costing Rs. 12 monthly, and for years 1,030 copies have been struck weekly and sold; but the item nowhere occurs in the accounts.

THE S. S. "DUPLEIX" BURNING FOR NINE HOURS.

THE s.s. "Dupleix," the new steamer of the Messageries Maritime Company, running between Calcutta and Colombo, which was to have started at six o'clock on Thursday morning for Calcutta, caught fire in the Colombo harbour soon after midnight. The crew were working until half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, taking in cargo—some of its transhipment cargo from the s.s. Indus—and everything was got in readiness for starting. At a quarter to one, however, the second engineer was walking near the hatch of No. 3 hold, and smelt smoke. This is a hatch in the forward part of the ship, being the second from the bow, and the engineer, suspecting fire, lifted up a corner of the tarpaulin which covered it, and raised the hatch a little. Immediately a volume of dark smoke came out, and the alarm of fire was at once given. It was discovered that fire had broken out in three parts of the forward hold and, as the cargo there consisted of cocoanut oil in barrels, and packages of cocoanut fibre, it can be easily imagined that it was not easy to cope with. It was at a spot in the 'tween decks that it was most serious, and there was stored cocoanut oil for Madras, while it was also discovered that the sails and awnings packed there were burning as well as some provisions consisting of wine, flour, &c., which had been received the previous day from the s.s. "Indus." All hands were soon at work trying to quell the flame and five pumps were employed throwing water into the hold. Not much progress was made, as the seat of the fire was very inaccessible and cocoanut oil was floating about, and the Captain was obliged to break some of the dead-lights in the starboard side of the ship. He got three of these side lights broken in and passed the pumps through to try and get at the seat of the fire. It could not be reached in the lower 'tween deck, however, and the smoke was so dense that no one could be sent there. Then the Captain sent for assistance to the French men-of-war in the harbour, the "Vauban" and the "Bruix."

A TORPEDO SENT FOR.

They sent five boats with hand-pumps, and rendered valuable assistance in increasing the torrent of water played in the direction of the fire. The boats from the men-of-war arrived about 2 a.m., but, in spite of all efforts to get the fire under, matters got so serious that at four o'clock the Captain sent for a torpedo from the "Vauban" as it seemed as if it would be necessary to scuttle the ship and flood it. The torpedo arrived at about 4-30 a.m. in charge of two officers, and was put in position for blowing a hole in the forward part of the vessel. The Captain had almost decided upon having it discharged, when it was found that the smoke was abating and happily it was found necessary to resort to this extreme measure. At daybreak three water thanks fitted with steam pumps arrived from the Wharf and Warehouse Company, and the boats from the men-of-war were taken back to their ships. There were 460 casks of cocoanut oil on board and a large quantity of spirits for Calcutta, Madras, and Pondichery. This made highly combustible material for the flames, which, between two and three o'clock, rose ten feet higher than the deck, while there were repeated explosions as of a spirit receptacle bursting. The deck got so hot in the vicinity of the forward hold that it was impossible to step on it, and the iron plates on the starboard side of the ship were so heated that the paint came off, and in one place they bulged out on the water line, and for some feet above it, while the bulkhead could not stand the strain of the water, and burst. M. Labussiere, the Colombo Agent of the M. M. Company, was on board the vessel at 2 a. m., and went off to see if he could get a 12-inch steam pump from Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., but failed to procure one. He complains, and not without reason, that there are no arrangements in the harbour for meeting an accident of his kind, and says that if it had not been for the assistance rendered by the French men-of-war the "Dupleix" would probably have been burned to the water's edge. The number of pumps brought into use ought to have been enough to extinguish anything of an ordinary nature. There were five steam pumps belonging to the "Dupleix" and one hand pump, three hand pumps from the men-of-war, and three water tanks with steam pumps from the Wharf and Wharehouse Company. They sent so much water in that the fore-hold of the ship was full when the fire was eventually extinguished and she was down by the head in consequence. It did not take long to empty her again, however, for the "Dupleix" is fitted with pumping apparatus which will move 1,100 tons in an hour, and the reason why they could not be used at the breaking out of the fire was that the furnaces of the steamer were banked, and the only steam available was wanted to keep the electric-light machinery going. By 8-45 a.m., the flames were practically under, and Mr. Reynolds left; the fore-hold at the time being full of water, nearly up to between decks. Nearly three feet of water had to be pumped out later on. The Captain of the "Dupleix" says he does not know how the fire arose, but he supposes it was caused through something going wrong with the wire of the electric lighting apparatus. Messrs. Walker, Sons, and Co., have been entrusted with the repairs and are getting to work with them as soon as possible.

The s. s. "Dupleix" is a well equipped, comfortable vessel, and is quite new, having been afloat only seven months. She left Marseilles after her trial trip on the 16th of November last, and has been four months plying between here and Calcutta. This voyage would have made her fifth. Her gross tonnage is 2,456, and her net tonnage 1,264, while she makes 14 knots with ease. She had about half a full cargo on board. She usually left at 9 a.m., but was leaving early to-day as her propeller was getting out of repair, and the Captain wanted her dry docked at Calcutta. She is under the command of Commandant Ch. Rangone.—*Times of Ceylon.*

STORM AT DARJEELING.

THE P. M. O'S HOUSE STRUCK.

As already briefly telegraphed by our Calcutta correspondent, a thunderstorm of considerable violence visited Darjeeling about 4-30 p. m. on the 29th ultimo. The storm swept down from the north from the direction of Kinchin junga, and a magnificent spectacle was presented by the masses of dark clouds sweeping onwards and filling up the steep valleys, to the accompaniment of rolling thunder and frequent flashes of lightning.

At 5-10 p. m. Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Moore with a native servant were standing in the porch of the house at Jalapahar, looking out at the scene, when the house was struck, and all three, with two fox-terriers who happened to be on the spot, where instantaneously struck down insensible. It appears that Surgeon-Major Moore was standing facing the outer door of the porch, with the chuprassie about a yard to his left, while Mrs. Moore and the two dogs were at the back, on the top of the three wooden steps which lead into the house. Mrs. Moore was the first to recover consciousness, and at once called for help. By the time the other servants arrived from the back of the house Dr. Moore had also regained consciousness, but was in a dazed condition. The chuprassie was lying as though dead, outstretched on the ground. The chuprassie, it appears, remained unconscious for about an hour, when he was conveyed to the hospital which is just across the road. He is much burned about the face, has severe pains in the head, back, and limbs and it is feared that the sight of one eye is lost. Surgeon-Major Moore is greatly shaken, and one of his eyes was burned, though not severely, and it is hoped no bad consequences will follow. He is still suffering from the shock and from severe pains in the head and back. Mrs. Moore suffered least of all, but for an hour one arm was paralysed from the elbow and the soles of the feet numbed. On the arm the trace of the lighting could be plainly seen in a narrow red branching line. The dogs howled at the first shock, But beyond being much cowed for the rest of the evening did not appear to suffer. Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Moore are to be congratulated on this truly miraculous escape. The house, curiously enough, does not appear to have suffered any damage—it was carefully examined by the Engineer Officer the following morning.

The "bolt" which struck the house was noticed as a very severe one by many people in the vicinity, the flash and the report were simultaneous, and many exclaimed that something close by must be struck. There is no other damage reported and no one else on the hill appears to have suffered.—*Pioneer.*

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR SYED AHMED.

AT a meeting held in Aligarh, on April 1, writes a correspondent, the following motion was brought forward by Aftab Ahmed Khan, barrister-at-law, a trustee of the Mayo College, "that steps be at once taken to found a memorial in honour of the late Sir Syed Ahmed, K. C. S. I., and that the memorial take this form, the collection of a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs), to be called the Sir Syed Ahmed Endowment Fund, with the object of carrying out his cherished desire of raising the Mayo College to the rank of a Mahamedan University." The proposer appealed to the patriotism of his hearers. Sir Syed, he said, had always looked to education as the best means of raising his fallen nation, as true education could best be spread by the establishment of a university founded on the model of the great universities of Europe. If they had any love for their nation, if they had any love for the noble and heroic man whom God had just taken from them, let them work with zeal and earnestness till they had established a great Mahomedan university which should be to the Mussulman nation what the universities of Oxford and Cambridge were to the British nation. Mr. Beck, Principal, Mayo College, who followed, said that the present was a critical time: they had just lost the great leader whom they all revered and loved; but still there was no need for despair. The eyes of the Mussulman nation were upon them, and it was for them to show that they were not unworthy of the friendship of the noble man who had just been taken from them or of the trust he had committed to their charge. They had a great scheme before them, and if they were so fortunate as to realize it in any measure the time might come when, in the words of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Sir Anthony MacDonnell, "Aligarh should become the Cordova of the East, and Mussulmans throughout the world would look to it for the guidance and inspiration which they sought in vain from Mecca and Stamboul." Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk, a trustee of the college, supported the resolution, and in an eloquent and affecting speech exhorted his hearers, by the love they bore to their venerated leader, to set themselves to the work which had devolved upon them. Already there were signs throughout the country of an eagerness to do something to perpetuate the memory of Sir Syed Ahmed. Let them, therefore, be up and doing, remembering that though they had a great scheme before them, nothing was impossible to zeal and well-directed energy. The resolution having been passed, a committee was appointed to put it into operation, with Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk as president, Aftab Ahmed Khan as secretary, including the Hon'ble Haji Ismail Khan, Mirza Abid Ali Beg, Mr. Principal Beck, and other leading gentlemen of the district. It was also resolved to ask the Collector of the District to act as treasurer and to ask Khan Bahadur Berket Ali Khan and Shah Din to form a committee in Lahore, and Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk and Mr. Aziz Mirza to form a committee in Hyderabad. The following subscriptions were announced at the meeting:—Khalifa Syed M. A Hoosain (Foreign Minister of the Patiala State), Rs. 1,000; Mr. Theordore Beck, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Syed Mahomed, Rs. 500; Aftab Ahmed Khan, Rs. 500; Sultan Ahmed Khan, Rs. 500; and Mr. Theodore Morison, Rs. 500. All interested in the movement and willing to work should communicate at once with Aftab Ahmed Khan, secretary of the Central Committee, Aligarh.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED, VS. KILIBAI.

IN this case the plaintiff company had filed a suit against the defendant, the widow of its deceased Mehta Chaganlal Gopaldass who had committed defalcations to the extent of over four lakhs of rupees. The matter came up for a consent decree agreed to between the parties, when Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the company, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, appeared for the defendant.

By the terms of the consent decree the defendant received all the ornaments, wearing apparel and furniture, together with a sum of Rs. 17,000 on a life policy, while the company received everything else belonging to the estate of the husband of the defendant. It was further agreed that the defendant should receive a further sum of Rs. 5,000 only in the event of the receiver succeeding in setting aside a certain trust settlement made by the deceased Chaganlal in favour of his widow, the defendant. Each party had to bear its own costs.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR POWER PALMER will assume command of the Tirah Field Force this week, on Sir William Lockhart's departure for England.

THE wheat export expected to be so heavy that the North-Western Railway has, it is said, got out a number of new engines to meet the demand for extra runnings.

THE Agents of the Messageries Maritimes Company have received the following telegram from the Agents at Colombo:—The "Dupleix" leaves here for Calcutta direct on Tuesday next. She will effect the home trip, as per time-table.

IT has been decided that Sir Henry Prinsep, when he has put the finishing touches on the work of consolidating the Criminal Procedure Code, is to go back to the Calcutta High Court for a month, before proceeding on that leave which he has so well earned.

THERE was an unusually exciting finish to the Kadir Cup contest this year. Mr. Dunbar, 5th Dragoon Guards, ultimately won the Cup on his Waler mare Lola; but the final tie was run twice as the first race resulted in a dead-heat between Mr. Dunbar and Mr. C. E. Wild, of the Civil Service in these Provinces, each showing blood at the same moment. A dead-heat has not occurred since 1884.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam after touring for a week in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills has returned to Shillong. Mr. Cotton intends to hold a durbar on or about the 4th April at which the subordinates who distinguished themselves after the earthquake will be presented with their certificates.

THE death of Sir Sayid Ahmed at the present moment observes a contemporary, is a national calamity. He had very great influence with his co-religionists, and the attitude he took up with reference to Jehad has had more effect than most people are aware of in reconciling—for the better class Mahomedans—the duty of submission to the British Government with the precepts of the Koran.

A GENERAL meeting of the Calcuttta Turf Club will be held on Thursday, the 21st instant, when the Stewards will propose that the alterations in the Rules of Racing, as passed at the annual general meeting on the 24th ultimo, be confirmed, and that the rules as altered take effect from the 1st May next.

THOUGH two fresh cases of plague have been discovered in Karachi there is happily no reason as yet to apprehend that the city is seriously threatened with a renewal of the epidemic. On the contrary there seems ground for hoping that the alertness of the local authorities may achieve the speedy suppression of the outbreak.

MR. LOUIS KERSHAW, Q. C., who succeeds Sir John Edge as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, is a lawyer who has enjoyed considerable practice in the North-Eastern circuit. He was a great friend of the late Sir Frank Lockwood, and if it be true that men are to be known by the company they keep, the Secretary of State could hardly have made a more fortunate selection.

MR. F. B. MULOCK, Commissioner of Fyzabad, Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Agent, Balrampore Estate, and the Raja of Nanpara with a party of shikaries, have been out for some time past in the Terai jungles. Good luck would seem to have attended them throughout, for they have had a good bag of big game. Mr. Mulock, on the 25th ultimo, is said to have accounted for no fewer than four tigers, while Mr. Innes killed a tiger and a number of leopards, one of these falling to the gun of Mrs. Innes.

AN extraordinary accident occurred alongside the P. & O. "Bengal," in Colombo harbour, on Thursday morning. It seems that Baker, the chief cook, who found it very warm in his berth, about 1 o'clock in the morning, decided to have a swim in the harbour, and accordingly plunged from the deck of the "Bengal," intending to drop into the sea, not noticing in the dark a cargo lighter moored alongside. He struck the boat with great force and was picked up unconscious with a fractured skull, and taken on board, where, after he had been attended to by the ship's surgeon, he was ordered to be removed to the hospital at once. The nature of his injuries are serious, but it is expected the man will live. He dived about twenty-four feet into the lighter and is a heavy man. When found, his scalp was hanging down something like a monk's hood.

SEVERAL changes are impending in the higher grades of the Assam administration. The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner goes on furlough and Mr. T. C. Hodson, Assistant Commissioner, will carry on his duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, I. C. S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, intends to make furlough, and it is understood that Mr. Melitus, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, will succeed. Mr. Mohan will probably succeed Mr. Melitus. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Neil Campbell (Civil Surgeon) proceeds to the Andaman Islands on promotion, and it is understood that the Civil Surgeon of the Gauhati (Surgeon-Captain Carroll) will be posted to Shillong.

THE Greek Minister of War states that thirty-two officers and 662 non-commissioned officers and men were killed during the late war with Turkey. The total number of wounded was 3,365. Eleven thousand and forty reservists failed to present themselves.

THE late Sir Richard Quain, in an address delivered at a meeting of one of the minor medical societies in London in 1895, told a curious story of his early student days. His master left him one morning in charge of the surgery. Shortly afterwards an old gentleman called, who was between seventy and eighty years of age. He said: "Mr. Quain, I think I am very bad. Can you not give me something?" Quain said: "I am afraid that you have got the cholera," and I gave him the routine remedy of that day—1831—the year of the cholera invasion. This remedy varied, but probably it was what was called "Ponsonby's drops," a solution of camphor in spirit of wine, introduced by Lord Ponsoby, then Ambassador at Vienna. As Quain's master could not go to see the old gentleman, Quain thought he would call and inquire how he was a few hours later. He knocked at the door of the house, and in answer to his inquiry the servant said, "Sir, he died an hour ago." That was a shock for a pupil fresh from school! He had been talking to the old gentleman at noon, and at six in the evening found that he had been dead an hour. Carlyle, it appears, was one of the great doctor's patients—and a difficult one he proved to be. There was, Sir Richard has related, only one medicine which he ever would take for his dyspepsia. But, said the doctor, "the disease was easily accounted for by the fact that Carlyle was particularly fond of very nasty gingerbread. Many times have I seen him sitting in the chimney-corner smoking a clay pipe and eating this gingerbread."

AT a meeting of the committee of the Royal Humane Society on March 15, Vice-Admiral G. D. Morant presiding the silver medal was bestowed upon Indar Singh, gunner of No. 3 Mountain Battery for saving Ram Singh driver, in the Surtoi Nullah, Camp Pirakai. The case, reported by Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade Tochi Field Force, that Ram Singh, with others, was caught in a sudden flood in the nullah and swept off his legs. The mule he was leading was carried away, and he had to cling to a rock on an island under water in the stream, which is described as a mountain torrent. Seeing his perilous position, Indar Singh entered the water, and, reaching the rock, supported Ram Singh till the water had subsided. The society's medal was also conferred upon Lieutenant R. Webb, H.M.S. Magnificent, for gallant action in the Portland Roads; Edward Guard, late of the steamer Wear, for saving M. Leon in the sea at St. Lucia; Ganji Prema for saving Dholi Nathia Kanwa, at Garada Taluka Jhald; to Ashoraf Khan, twenty, sepoy, 28th Punjab N.I., for saving three boys in the Indus, when in full flood, at Chushalgarh, Punjab; to Lance-Corporal Collins and Sergeant Conroy, both of the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, for saving Drummer J. Moore, of the same regiment, at Dinapore; to Charles L. Kennear, fourth officer of the Royal Mail steamer Dunottar Castle, and George Kanby, ship's cook, for rescuing J. Knuckley, third-class passenger, who while insane jumped overboard at sea; to F. C. Harris, first officer of the Chinese revenue cruiser Chuen Tias, in the river of Shanghai; to Captain the Hon. James Ulick Golborne, South Staffordshire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to General A. G. Montgomery Moore, Halifax, for gallant rescue at Vancouver Island.

THE MYSTERIOUS PORTLAND-DRUCE-HARMER CASE.

AN application was made on Tuesday afternoon (March 15) in Chambers to Dr. T. H. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, for "leave to intervene" against the formal issuing of the faculty granted a week ago to Mrs. Anna Maria Druce at the Consistory Court at St. Paul's Cathedral, for power to open the vault in Highgate Cemetery alleged to contain the remains of that lady's father-in-law, Thomas Charles Druce. The application followed upon the formal entering of the caveat against the issue of the faculty to open the tomb at Highgate Cemetery. The proceedings, which lasted just over an hour, were private, but shortly after two o'clock a representative of the press was informed that by consent leave to intervene had been granted to Mr. Alexander Young. It was mutually agreed that a certain period of time should elapse, and that at the end of that time, on behalf of the acting executor, affidavits will have been filed in reply to the case presented by the petitioners at the Consistory Courts. The Chancellor, on rehearing evidence on both sides, will then decide whether or not the vault in Highgate Cemetery will be opened.

The following story is of such a strange and startling nature that, spite of the discrepancies which surround it, writes *Public Opinion*, we think the statement made by Mrs. Druce of sufficient importance to give our readers an outline of the case.

For the past ten years Mrs. Anna Maria Druce has been possessed of the conviction that a large sum of money, which she estimates at from £200,000 to £300,000 per annum, has been diverted from herself and her son, Sydney George Druce, by what she calls the bogus burial of her father-in-law, Thomas Charles Druce, in Highgate cemetery, in the year 1864. The lady succeeded in making out so convincing a case before the London Consistory Court that the Chancellor of London granted her an order to have the vault opened for the purpose of settling the question. The Chancellor (Dr. Tristram) said he was satisfied that the petitioner had an interest in the estate of her husband's father. It was an extraordinary case, and one of an unusual character. It struck him as remarkable that the certificate of death of Mr. Druce was not signed by a medical man. This is the crux of the whole question.

The question naturally arises, why is not the reopening of the vault proceeded with at once, since Mrs. Druce has received an order from the Consistory Court? Because the Cemetery Committee are backed up in their previous refusal to open the vault by the action of the Home Office in declining to accede to the request of Mrs. Druce. They also demur that the consent by the cablegram of the petitioner's son in Australia is not sufficient. This objection, however is not likely to be sustained. There is also the further question of the £20 costs involved in the operation. It appears that some delay is inevitable, though, at the same time, the eventual opening of the vault, sooner or later, may be taken as certain.

MRS. DRUCE'S NARRATIVE TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF "LLOYD'S WEEKLY."

The marriage, which took place on October 30, 1851 at New Windsor, Berkshire, between my late husband's father and mother, and in which their names are recorded as Thomas Charles Druce and Annie May, spinster, was in reality between the Marquis of Titchfield, afterwards the fifth Duke of Portland, and the illegitimate daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley. These two had lived together for many years, and the circumstances which led up to their intimacy, and to the subsequent double life of my husband's father, are of a most remarkable character, and also serve to throw a very strong light upon what have always been regarded as the extraordinary eccentricities of the fifth duke. The latter and his brother—Lord George Bentinck—were both in love with the same woman, but while the younger's suit received the approbation of their father, the latter not only discouraged the desire of his eldest son, but treated him with insult, and referred in very gross terms to the skin disease from which he suffered. The climax to the quarrel between the brothers was reached on September 21, 1848, when Lord George was found dead near Welbeck Abbey, it was stated, from a spasm of the heart. Whether this was the true cause of his decease can, now, of course, be never known; but it is quite certain that from that time my husband's father suffered the keenest remorse and the most abject fear. Nearly always in a state of terror, he took various courses for his protection, and, adopting the name of Thomas Charles Druce, transferred to himself, as Druce, immense property from himself as Duke of Portland. You know quite well the manner in which he undermined Welbeck Abbey with subterranean apartments; he did precisely the same thing with the Bakar Street Bazaar, his desire in each case being that he might have always ready a place of refuge. But realising the risk of exposure to which he was subjecting himself by his double existence, he determined to end his life as Druce, and for that purpose caused a coffin to be buried with his supposed remains. I had long had my suspicions, but when, on my husband's death, a man named Vassar came to me, and mentioned that he had been engaged in removing some load from a roof about the time of the supposed burial, they were converted into certainty.

If any further proof were needed that nobody was interred, it is supplied by the fact that it was subsequently discovered on the burial of my husband's mother, that the coffin supposed to contain his father's remains had entirely collapsed, for the simple reason that the weight of the coffin containing my husband's body had caused it to do so, through there being nothing inside to sustain it. Even after this, however, the fifth duke's fears were not quieted, and at last he determined to assume madness, in order that, should he be ever accused of any crime, he might have the plea of insanity to fall back upon. Taking the name of Harmer, and conducting himself in the most extravagant manner, he caused himself to be placed under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, and succeeded in entirely convincing that gentleman of his madness, but after about a year of incarceration he was then permitted to leave. As to why my husband's father and mother did not marry for so long it is impossible to say accurately; but probably the desire to conceal the facts surrounding the lady's birth had a great deal to do with it; the circumstances in her case being also of an extraordinary character. The fifth Earl of Berkeley married his wife—a Miss Cole—in 1785; and then, many years later, had to go through the same ceremony again; for the House of Lords, in 1811, declared the first union illegal, my husband's mother being born before that date. I myself was a Miss Butler, and my father being agent for Lord Pembroke, the latter acted for a time as my guardian. It was through going to the same school as my husband's sister that I first met him.

I have been offered £60,000 for my claim, but have refused it. Every obstacle has been put in my way, and only the other day, at Highgate Police Court, two men, perfect strangers to me, attempted to give me in charge; the inspector, however, declined to listenen to them. But I am absolutely confident of success, and now the case has at last come before the public, have no doubt as to its ultimate result.

COMPARISON OF DATES AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

As so much public interest has been shown in the Druce mystery, a representative of the "Morning" searched the records at Somerset House for documents relating to the marriage and death of Thomas Charles Druce and of Dr. Harmer, the latter being the name of the patient whom Dr. Forbes Winslow had under his care at Sussex House, Hammersmith, in 1879, and who Mrs. Druce declares to be identical with her late father-in-law, and also, as she states, the fifth Duke of Portland. The Duke died in London on December 6, 1879, at the age of seventy-nine. The Somerset House records show that "Dr. Robert Harmer died on June 10, 1892, at Alton Lodge, Marsh Gate, Richmond, aged 63." He is described as an "M. D. general practitioner," and his death was attributed by his medical attendant, Dr, John H. Ashton, to "syphilitic disease of the brain, and convulsions." The marriage certificate of Thomas Charles Druce bears the date of October 30, 1851. He is described as a widower, his business that of a warehouseman, The marriage was contracted with "Annie May, spinster," both parties residing at the time at Brunswick Terrace, Paddington. This is explained by the fact that Mr. Druce and Miss May lived together for some years previous to their marriage. The wedding took place at the old church, Windsor, by special licence, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. J. Gould. Mr. Druce's death is registered as having taken place on December 28, 1864, at the age of seventy. Notice of the death was given by "Herbert Druce, of Holcombe House, Mill Hill, Hendon," who was present at the death.

From the above digest of the official documents it will be immediatly seen that there are many striking discrepancies between Mrs Druce's story and that told in the dates and figures given above. It is apparent from these dates that at the time of Mr. Druce's marriage in 1851 he was fifty-seven years of age, while at the same date Dr. Harmer, supposing the two men not to have been identical, would have been twenty-two years of age; and it has been proved that prior to 1851 Mr. Druce had had several children by the lady who afterwards become his wife. Furthermore, Dr. Forbes Winslow has declared that the Dr. Harmer of whom he had charge in 1879 was a man in the prime of life. This would correspond with the dates given on Dr. Harmer's death certificate, which would show him to have been in 1879 at the age of forty. But if, as Mrs. Druce alleges, her father-in-law and Dr. Harmer were one and the same, it is strange that Dr. Winslow should describe as middle aged a man who must then have been eighty-five years old. If the Duke of Portland and Dr. Harmer were indentical, the Duke would have been ninty-two years of age in 1892, when Dr. Harmer is said to have died at the age of sixty-three.

MRS. DRUCE'S REPLY.

There is really no discrepancy in the dates at all. People have been turning up records without thoroughly understanging my case. My case is as clear as daylight, and, when the facts become known, will cause a great sensation both in England and Australia, where my son, the heir-at-law to the estate, Sydney George Druce, at present is. I may say that in November, 1895—or very near that dade—I applied to the Home Secretary for an order for the exhumation of my father-in-law's coffin. I put forward my claim with regard to the Portland estates, and I was then informed that the Home Secretary would grant an exhumation if I served the Duke of Portland, with a writ of ejectment. I replied that I was not going to serve any writs in Chancery, as I had already had some bitter experience in Chancery proceedings. Than I went to a higher court. I sent my petition in to the House of Lords, which petition, briefly, was to reject the Duke of Portland and place my son Sydney George in his right place, That, I was informed, could not take place unless my case was properly prepared by counsel, and all witnesses brought before them. Following that, I, was to put down £10,000 as counsel's preliminary fees! That at the time I was not prepared to do. Respecting the statement in the papers that it would be impossible for "Dr. Harmer" to be identical with Mr. Druce and the Duke of Portland, my contention is that the Dr. Harmer who figured under these names was not the real Dr. Harmer who is described as a medical practitioner living at Richmond, and attended by Dr. Forbes Winslow at all. He was somebody masquerading in that name, to serve certain ends. Now I come to the duke. For twenty years (as the Marquis of Titchfield) he was never seen by anyone, that is, from 1848. Down to 1864 he passes as Harmer, and, then four years afterwards another Harmer crops up. Then Mr. Druce disappears. and at the very date of his alleged death, he is building those extraordinary underground places at Welbeck, I have got evidence to prove that Mr. Druce was by no means so old as he is stated to have been on the tombstone in Highgate Cemetery.

ARMY REFORM.

THE publication of the following report in a service journal the *Army and Gavy Nazette* quarantees its authenticity:—

[Scene: a room in the War Office of Utopia. Several military and civilian officials are seated around a table littered with documents.]

Under-Secretary: Well! I think we shall manage that pretty well. The new battalions will look splendid on paper, and the increase of pay will have been done as cheaply as possible. In fact, the Exchequer is quite satisfied with the way we manage.

Financial Under-Secretary: Especially as at the rate we proceed we may be out of office before most of the men have to be paid for.

Chief of Artillery: Yes; but we must really hurry up with the new field batteries——

Under-Secretary: Well, yes—enough to make a show, but there is no real need of hurry till we have settled about the new quick-firing field guns, and we cannot do that till we are clear about carriages to suit them. These things take time besides being possibly expensive.

Chief of Artillery: No end of time, but the Potstausends and the Sacrotonerros have all their field batteries already equipped with quick-firers and carriages to suit. They can deliver six rounds to our one; it might be deuced awkward.

Financial Secretary: The Foreign Office must keep us out of scrapes. Meantime we'll go on experimenting, we have splendid designs from half-a-dozen competing firms. Anyhow, it will be three years before we can change our equipment, and by that time something else may have turned up.

Commander-in-Chief (*cheerfuly*): And for the present, anyhow, we have two army corps ready to go anywhere and do anything.

Under-Secretaty: Why not say while we are about it? Looks better, and the public imagination wants a run for its money, especially after all that has been stated in the papers. At any rate I will hint at something of the sort.

Chief Clerk Military Rat and Mouse Trap Department: The press ought not to be allowed to discuss these things. We are the only people who understand them. Reform must be reconciled with economy and our own system.

Under-Secretary: Of course, and now how about field artillery for the Militia and Volunteers?

Financial Under-Secretary: Oh, hang those auxiliaries! anyhow they must wait, they are used to it.

Chief of Artillery (*growling*): Then in the meantime they must go on with muzzle-loaders and guns of position. We might as well give 'em sakers and culverins in a modern line of-battle——

Under-Secretary: Hush! battle? nonsense. I shall explain that they possess formidable weapons. So they are, unless something better is opposed to them. *Festing lente* is our motto, and as I said before the Foreign Office must keep us out of a row.

All: Yes, yes! that's it, keep us out of a row.

[*Curtain.*

N. B.—At the same moment the Utopian Foreign Office is anxiously deliberating how soon it may have to send ultimatums to the Republic of Sacrotonerro regarding Mesoptamian encroachments, and to the Empires of Potztausend and Moskovshy regarding ultra oriental complications.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

ADMINISTRATORS differ as well as doctors. Two ex-Governors of Hong Kong have been expressing their opinion upon the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. Their views are worth contrasting:

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON.	SIR WILLIAM DES VŒUX.
I do not share the alarm felt by some regarding the political situation in China; neither do I believe that Russia's policy in that part of the world should be regarded as necessarily inimical to us. . . . I do not believe that the acquisition by the Czar's Government will do any harm to England if that and other ports are kept open. So long as we have Free Trade, Russia's action will not only not hamper us, but will even be in some ways helpful. She intends to come as far as Port Arthur, and I do not believe she will come further. Already she practically possesses the whole of Manchuria. . . . Under the conditions I have mentioned, I am in favour of an entente with Russia the result of which would be of mutual advantage.	The report that Great Britain had protested against the lease, or what is practically the cession, of Port Arthur is now said to have been without foundation. I had hoped that it had been true . . . For though it may be expedient to acquiesce in the "utilisation" of Manchuria, and even to approve of the extension of the great railway to an ice-free port in Korea or China, it is quite another matter to permit Russia to have exclusive possession of the terminus, and especially if that terminus is Port Arthur. This at all hazards should not be permitted . . . . . . Should all negotiations fail to rescue Port Arthur from the grip of Russia it would be no longer possible for us to maintain "peace with honour."

There is, however, in Sir William Robinson's "conditions"—in the "ifs and ands" of his statement—enough, perhaps, to enable Sir William des Vœux to maintain that the difference in these two statements is not so marked as a hasty reding might suggest. Sir William Robinson, too it is noteworthy, wants this country to be even with Russia by acquiring a new port more to the north. Chusan is again mentioned: but one wonders whether it is really the port in his mind when he talks about the acquisition "more to the north." He holds to a policy we have advocated—free trade and the open door; but with evident apprehensions that the policy of partition is threatening to get the upper hand. "Although I do not believe," he says, "that the partition of China has yet commenced there is a feeling in Hong Kong and Shanghai that the Provinces cannot long hold together."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Story of the Cross, and Address.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
THURSDAY BEFORE EASTER (MAUNDY THURSDAY, APRIL 7.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion (plain.)

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON has decided to take eight months leave from April 18, instead of the three months furlough previously announced. Sir Henry Prinsep will also proceed on leave after rejoining his appointment in the Court on the expiry of his special duty with the Government of India. Mr. J. Pratt and Mr. B. L. Gupta will act as Puisne Judges. This is the first time a Native Covenanted Civilian has filled a seat in an Indian High Court. Mr. C. M. W. Brett. Judge of-Bhagalpur, will officiate as Legal Remembrancer in place of Mr. Pratt; while Mr. C. P. Caspersz and Mr. T. W. Richardson will be the Judge and Additional Judge, respectively, at Alipur. The latter's appointment to the Dinajpore Judgeship will be cancelled.

In an interview which Mr. Haddon Chambers granted to a "Morning Leaders" representative the dramatist said of Mr. Woolf Joel; "He was fond of exchonging with me stories of Mr. Barnato. One story, which he was very delighted with, I remember telling him en route to Southampton, when he was starting on this last journey. It related to an accident which Mr. Barnato and I once had while driving along Pall-mall. The dog-cart we were in collided with a van and we were thrown out, 'Barney' experiencing rather a narrow escape. It turned out that the van was the property of a London Sisterhood, and a few days after the accident the Sistesr wrote to Mr. Barnato asking him for 15s. wherewith to repair the van. I chanced to be breakfasting at Spencer House when the latter arrived, and he handed it to me with the remark 'If you don't mind writing a nice letter to accompany it I don't mind writing a cheque for ten guineas.' I agreed, and laid myself out to write the nicest letter possible to 'The Little Sisters of Mercy.' Barney read the letter very carefully, and then said, 'You've either got to write down your letter or I've got to write up my cheque.' The cheque was duly doubled."

MONEY-LENDING INQUIRY.

REVELATIONS BY SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

THE first open meeting of the Select Committee which has been reappointed this Session to continue the inquiry it began last Session, into the practices of money-lenders, was held on March 10, Mr. T. W. Russell, who has been again elected chairman presiding.

The occasion was notable for the presence as a witness of Sir George Lewis, the famous solicitor, whose experience in this, as in most other phases of life in the shade, is probably unparalleled. The chairman before calling on him explained that the Committee had come to the conclusion that further evidence as to the evils of money-lending was unnecessary, and that they wished to hear the suggestions of lawyers with special experience in the matter as to how the law could best be amended to check these evils.

Sir G. Lewis, in a statement of considerable length and extreme lucidity divided money-lenders into two classes. There were the men who had spread a network all over the country, and the other class were the West-end money-lenders. The first generally traded under false names. As a rule they pretended to be banks, and issued circulars and prospectuses, which were fraudulent and false, for the purpose of entrapping borrowers. A provision like this would prevent the fraud:

Whosoever being a professional money-lender, or his manager, clerk, or agent, shall circulate or publish, or agree in circulating or publishing, any statement which he knows to be false in any material particular, with the intention to deceive or injure any person who may enter into a contract with regard to a loan of money, shall be guilty of a misdemeaner." This would not involve any new principle, because at present the director of a company who issued any statement which he knew to be false, was guilty in law of a misdemeanor. The money-lender often pretended to be a private gentleman anxious to advance money without security at reasonable rates. But others, as in the case of Kirkwood, represented themselves to be banks, specially incorporated for the purpose of advancing money at low terms.

His next suggestion was that if the Usury Laws were not reenacted, power should be given to judges of the High Court, to County Court judges, and to registrars of the Bankruptcy Court to fix a fair rate of interest in case where unconscionable bargains had been made by lenders. The Court of Equity already had the power to set aside unconscionable bargains made by expectant heirs, and he could not understand why this should not be done in the case of money-lenders and their victims. Then if it were found that the borrower had already paid back a sum in excess of the capital and the rate of interest fixed by the Court as just, he would suggest that the money-lender should be bound to return to the borrower the amount of such excess. Of course, the borrower should have power to apply to the Court on his own initiative to have an account taken.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF SALE.

It was impossible, in his opinion, to interfere in the case of promissory notes in the hands of bona-fide holders for value, but he would make the money-lender who had transferred the note liable in the same way as if he held it himself. The effect of this vicious system of money-lending at usurious interest by people of no character tended to increase betting, gambling, and crime. Persons applying to money-lenders were tempted to make false statements, and to commit forgery. As to bills of sale, they were the most detestable things for the poor. The poor man's home was his last defence, and to charge him interest at sixty per cent. under such circumstances was simply shocking. He would suggest that the interest on all bills of sale for sums under £100 should not be allowed to exceed ten per cent. which would cause all those small bills of sale to disappear entirely.

Another suggestion he would like to make was that every money-lender should be made to trade under his own name, and to take out a license. In cases where a money-lender converted his business into a "one-man company," his name should be made to appear: but bona-fide companies should not be interfered with, except that they should be obliged to take out licenses.

WEST-END MONEY-LENDERS.

With regard to west-end money-lenders, he believed they were the worst of the two classes, and that the extent of their usurious practices had become an absolute scandal. The system encouraged young men in betting, gambling, and extravagance of all kinds; and sometimes led them to the commission of crimes for the purpose of meeting their difficulties. He had himself exposed the practices of these money-lenders in the "World" as long ago as 1874. Many of the men he attacked then were bankrupts without any means, and he could only describe them as touts and thieves. For a time the exposure put an end to the scandalous practices, but they were now as bad as ever. Although there were Christian money-lenders among them, the greater number were Jews. He wished to say that the Jewish community despised and loathed these men. They were not allowed to hold any position in the Jewish community, and they were utterly ignored, whilst the Jewish clergy preached against them. He knew this of his own knowledge, being himself a Jew.

The Chairman: I am bound to say that after Isaac Gordon had given evidence here the synagogue at Birmingham took action as described by Sir G. Lewis.

Sir G. Lewis said that one of the usurers whom he attacked in 1874 was Mr. Sam Lewis. Twenty years ago cases came before him (Sir G. Lewis) where Mr. Lewis had discounted bills for young men, giving part money, part jewellery, and charging sixty per cent. interest, the amount of which was first deducted from the sum borrowed. After a time Mr. Lewis became rich, and discontinued this practice, continuing, however, to lend money at high rates of interest. There was a notorious case the other day, and he believed that that particular crime, which was now being expiated by a young nobleman, would never have been committed but for this iniquitous system. Mr. Lewis and other West-end money-lenders before lending money to young men satisfied themselves that the parents would be likely to pay debt. Any man who could give good security could obtain money from his bank at five per cent., but a bill of Mr. Spender Clay's, a young man who had just come into a very large fortune, was discounted by Mr. Sam Lewis at forty per cent., because the young nobleman who offered it was already in Mr. Lewis's toils on account of other transactions.

It came out in the trial that over £100,000 worth of transactions had passed between this young nobleman and Mr. Lewis. Another method of the money-lender was to make the borrower sign a sworn declaration of his debts. The borrower of course did not tell the truth, as the money-lender knew, and then if the money was not paid by the parents there was the scandal of proceedings on the charge of perjury.

HOW TO WIPE THE "PROFESSION" OUT.

In reply to questions by members of the Committee, Sir George said that if the judges were able to reduce the rate of interest money-lending as a profession would disappear. The community, in his opinion, did not require the existence of these usurers. They generally amassed a great fortune, but he had never met a case in which a borrower had in the end been benefited by such a loan. The law at present was all in favor of the money-lender, and against the borrower.

The only other witness who gave evidence was Sir Fred Falkner, the Recorder of Dublin,, who described his experience of money-lending at exorbitant rates of interest to the middle and lower classes in his district. His recommendations were much on the lines as those of Sir George Lewis, and he presented the Committee with the draft of a Bill which he had drawn up dealing with the question,

THE late Mr. Woolf Joel has been described as one of the richest young men of the day, and there was probably some truth in this assumption: but at least he was one of the best-dressed men in the City. His attire was invariably immaculate. His luck was proverbial, and was very fortunate in his friendships among other things. This, he said, was due to his knowledge of cigars and human nature. He was a capital sportsman, and did much better on the turf than Mr. Barnato. He owned some of the best racers in South Africa, and, when there, was always prominent at Rand sporting gathering. He was a dark, quiet, unassuming fellow; but withal he was compassionate and charitable to a degree. He was very lavish in his alms, and in this connection the story is sold of a narrow escape which Mr. Joel had a few years ago in a cab accident. The cobman was killed, and it is said that the wealthy 'fare' at once provided for the widow and family. An instance of his phenomenal good fortune is cited by the *Daily News*. In the winter of 1895 he was staying with Mr. Frank Gardner at Nice, and they arranged that they would walk from La Turbie to Nice for £100 a side, on condition that the winner should immediately proceed to the Casino and place the whole of the loser's money on the red for joint account. Messrs. Gardner and Joel, accompanied by two friends as umpires, drove to La Turbie and started to walk down the hill. Mr. Joel—won the match by seven minutes, and, in accordance with the conditions, went to the Casino, where he placed £100 on the red. The first bet was successfull and Mr. Joel, following up his luck made coup after coup rising from the table, after half an hour's play, the winner of 380,000fr., the largest sum won in one day that year. Mr. Joel played no fewer than twelve consecutive coups on the red, and three maximums round the figure nine. Messrs. Joel and Gardner left Monte Carlo the next day, and a dinner was afterwards given at a well-known London hotel to celebrate the affair.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Sirsa, Karachi, Jacobabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Rajkot and Ahmednagar, and 12 at Bhuj. The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Nagpur and Akola, and the lowest 64° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Sind and at Malegaon, Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo. About an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and a few drops at Ahmednagar. The weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and also in Kathiawar, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces and off the South Coromandel Coast is in a slightly unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Tuesday: Presura has decreased everywhere. The barometer is high over the west of the peninsula the south-east of the Bay and Lower Burma, is lowest in the Bahraich and Gorakhpur districts of the north-west Provinces and is relatively low over the western desert. Moderate gradients are appearing over the Gangetic plains, but elsewhere the pressure is uniform. Westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic plain, southerly winds on Madras and Bengal coasts and variable breezes elsewhere. The force is moderate or light. The mean temperature is lower than usual over Assam Valley, over the bay area and over Lower Sind, but in all other places the heat is excessive. The greatest excess is over the north Punjab and amounts to eleven degrees at Sialkote and eight degrees at Rawalpindi. The thermometer rose to one hundred and eight yesterday at Chaibassa, Akola, Amraoti, Raipur and Cuddapah, and to one hundred and nine at Nagpur and Chanda. One inch of rain has been received at Sibsagar and one third of an inch at Peshawar, but elsewhere the weather has been rainless.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 2)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir Alexander Mackenzie KCSI is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 7th April, 1898.

The Hon Sir Alexander Mackenzie, KCSI, has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign from the 7th April, 1898, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William. His Excellency is pleased to direct as a mark of respect due to the characaer and sevices of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall be continued to him from the 7th April until to the date of his embarkation for Europe.

H E the Governor-General of India is pleased, with the approbation of H Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to appoint the Hon Sir John Woodburn, KCSI, of the Indian Civil Serbice, to be Lieut-Govr of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Surgeon-Captain C H Bedford MD, M, I MS (Bengal), late officiating Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, for twelve months, Pension service - 9th year, commenced 12th November, 1897.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gilbert S Henderson, Barrister-at-law, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the 25th March, 1898.

Mr P O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-Law took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on 25th March, 1898.

The Hon Mr Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has obtained furlough for two months and thirteen days, with effect from the 18th April 1898 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon the Chief Justice has granted Mr T W Richardson of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 28th March 1898, or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon Mr Justice Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for three months, with effect from the 18th April 1898, or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr J Pratt, I C S, Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon Mr Justice Macpherson, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Behar-Lal Gupta, I C S, District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon Mr Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, or until furthers orders.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut H W Marsden 13th Madras Infy. are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment as Asst Commandant in the Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Brigade-Surg Lieut-Col T H Hindley, C I E Indian Medical Service Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Residency Surgeon, Jaipur and Administrative Medical Office in Rajputana.

Surg-Major G E Weston, Army Medical Staff, in charge of the Station Hospital at Mount Abu, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the station, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd February, 1898.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty: Capt W H Fasken, I S C, Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, for eight months, Pension Service 15th year, commenced 10th May 1897.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India—Lieut Alan, Melville, Wiltshire Regt Og Wing Officer, 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Regt of Bombay Infantry Grenadiers,—3rd July, 1896. Lieut Maxwell Edward Dopping-Hepenstal, Worcestershire Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 2nd Regmt of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—25th July, 1896. Second-Lieut Charles Vernon Ommanney, Suffolk Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 15th Regt of Madras Iny.—1st March, 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS,—TIRAH.

Lieut H H Jones, I S C, Depy Assistant Commissary Genl, 1st class, to be Brigade Commissariat Officer, 5th Brigade Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Capt G H Bretherton, DSO, who has rejoined his appointment in Kashmir.

PROMOTIONS.—INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H My's approval

Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—Brevet Lieut-Col F S Gwatkin; George Blakiston Renny.

Capt to be Major.—G J Shaw.

Lieuts to be Captains—N J H Powell, H W Codrington., H R Wallis.

Second-Lieut to be Lieut.—W G K Green.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col. whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army,—Major W T Fairbrother, dated 13th Feb. 1898.

Subject to H M's approval the undermantioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain C LeG Justice, dated 13th Feb 1898.

Capt A F Hogge, dated 4th Jan, 1898.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn-Majors to be Surgn-Lieut-Colonels—Ja ffrench-Mullen MD, E Cretin, MB, FRCS, A Duncan, MD, BS, FRCS, G F Nicholson, MD, FRCSI, S F Bigger, MD, Sir G S Robertson, KCSI.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors—W G Thorold; P Hehir, M D, L J Pisani, F R C S, B K Basu, M D, N P Sinha, W R Edwards, M D, C Mac aggart M B, J F Evans M B, G J H Bell, M B, J T Daly, M , H Fooks, E Hudson F R C S, A W Dawson, M D, W H B Robinson.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surg-Lieut-Colonels:—T Henry Pope M D, R Pemberton, D P Wardiker, J J Meran, M D, W A Quayle, M D, H Armstrong.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surge-Lieut-Colonels C Monks, F Jamsetjee Damania, G H Bull, M D, F F Macartie, M B, Ch, C I E.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The Right Hon the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 1st April 1898:—

Capt P J Falle, Royal Indian Marine, to be Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Commander B O Creagh, Royal Indian Marine.

Commander W Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, to be Asst Director of the Royal Indian Marine, vice Captain Falle.

Commander G E Holland, Royal Indian Marine D S O to be Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard,, vice Commander Chandler.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.—Lieutenant H C E Dobbin, for six months.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, April 2.)

Surgn Lieut Col J McConaghey, Civil Surgn, Lucknow, to hold visiting medical charge of the Sitapur and Kheri districts in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been selected by H H the Lieut Govr and Chief Commissioner after examination, are appointed to be Probationary Asst Dist Supts of Police, and are posted to the Allahabad district:—Mr U S Naylor, Mr A A Woodhouse and Mr F G Fox.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty within the period of his leave:—Mr R L H Clarke, Asst Magte and Collr.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut A West is granted six months' leave with effect from the 9th April, 1898.

Cawnpore Light Horse.—Lieut J C Faunthorpe is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Mr G E Coles Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, is appointed to the charge of the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works.

Mr H Marsh, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, is appointed to the charge of the 1st Circle, Irrigation Work.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A NEW theory of the action of geysers was propounded by Professor Porter to the members of the Physical Society. The theories of Bunsen and others fail to explain why the geyser throat appears almost completely full at the end of an eruption. This immediate refilling is the more remarkable when it is remembered that some geysers of the Yellowstone region discharge a million and a half gallons at each eruption, and that the eruptions may occur at five-minute intervals. Moreover, the theories generally accepted assume steeper temperature gradients than those in a region like Yellowstone. Professor Porter suggests that the phenomena are better explained on the assumption of an arrangement of strata such as exists in artesian well districts, the throat or shaft of the geyser being in the position of a well communicating with a subterranean stream—the "tube" of the geyser. From the disturbed nature of the region, the tube of the geyser follows a waved course, the "shaft" rises from the crest of the terminal wave; the other crests may be steam-traps. Since a basin like formation is characteristic of all geyser regions, it is fair to assume that the end of the tube remote from the shaft has an outcrop in the hills that form the sides of the basin. By means of this outcrop water continually flows into the tube. Where the tube does not sink deeply enough to attain the temperature necessary for the generation of steam, a quietly flowing hot spring is the result; but if at any point the tube descends to underground temperatures sufficiently great, steam is formed, and is trapped at the highest point of a bend. Ultimately this steam checks the flow of water, until the accumulated head of cool water from the hills overcomes the resistance, condenses the steam, and re-establishes liquid continuity. Urged by the pressure behind, it, the steam is impelled towards the geyser throat; it forces the hot water before it until equilibrium is once again restored in the tube.

In connection with recent measurements of the temperature of the air at high altitudes, Signor Luigi de Marchi, writing in the *Rendiconto del R Istituto Lombardo*, discusses the validity of Mendeleef's and Herschel's laws connecting temperature with altitude and draws conclusions which may be briefly summed up thus:—(*a*) Recent measurements of temperature of the higher strata of the atmosphere can be represented by a formula of the type of Mendeleef's viz. $t + C = (T + C)\,p$lP, where, however, C increases with the altitude; (*b*) for altitudes below about 4,500 metres the formula agrees with observation when C is taken as a linear function of the altitude, but for greater altitudes, up to 13,000 metres, the supposition that C is a linear function of the pressure gives the best results, the formula then reducing, like Herschel's to an equation of the second degree in p; (*c*) for altitudes of a few thousand metres Mendeleef's formula gives sufficiently approximate results when C is taken to be constant; (*d*) the validity of the proposed formula, if substantiated by further observations, would confirm the hypothesis that the temperature of a stratum at any given altitude is determined principally by the equilibrium between the thermal radiations which it receives from the ground, and which it emits into the sky, when the assumed law of radiation is that of Newton or of Stefan. The latter law in the strata hitherto reached would lead to a formula less reconcilable with the data of observation than the former.

As we surmised, the plan of M. Szczepanic, the Galician schoolmaster, for transmitting pictures and scenes of life to a distance by wire turns out to be another of those ingenious devices for approximating to the final solution of the problem. Mr. Shelford Bidwell, Professor J. Perry, and others have already tried their hands at inventions of the kind. The new plan is perhaps an advance on their methods, but we should like to see the results before pronouncing upon it. As described by the English patent agent, it involves the use of selenium cells, which are sensitive to light of different colours, and selenium is rather a difficult substance to manipulate.

In a communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Lebeau gives a new method of preparing the white and beautiful metal glucinum with facility. It consists in submitting a solution of the double fluoride of sodium and glucinum to the passage of an electric current which breaks up the salt and deposits pure glucinum. This metal forms beautiful golden yellow alloys with copper.

According to Dr. J. Lawrence Hamilton, the best Russian "caviar" is the "hard-roe" of the female sturgeon. The eggs of the male sturgeon yield an inferior quality. The acid taste of caviar stimulates the appetite, especially if the sturgeons from which it is taken were fished in deep water. The name of "caviar" is given to the roe of other fishes. The Jews of the seventeenth century, believing that sturgeon roe brought leprosy, substituted the roe of carp. The Norse dry the roe of the mackerel and pickle it. That of the red mullet is employed in making "curry," and in the "botargo" of the Italians. Even lobster eggs are used in lieu of caviar in the province of Astrakhan.

At a recent meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Mr. S. Cowper-Coles described a new method of making parabolic reflectors by electroplating on a glass mould of the proper shape. Silver and then copper is deposited on the mould, and the metal reflector thus produced requires no polishing, but is coated with a thin layer of pelladium to keep it from tarnishing.

A new laboratory of physical research has been opened at the Sorbonne, Paris. The old laboratory was founded in 1868 by M. Jamin, and on his death in 1886 was directed by M. Lippmann, who has turned out many eminent pupils. The new laboratory is in the New Faculty of Sciences, and is also directed by M. Lippmann, so well-known for his iridescent photographs.

The life of Audubon, now published, under the title of "Audubon and his Journals," by his granddaughter, Miss Maria R. Audubon, is likely to find many readers. Audubon is one of the most interesting of all the naturalists by reason of his high personal character, and his adventurous life, as well as his magnificent contributions to American natural history in the "Birds of America" and the "Quadrupeds of America." Many of his journals and manuscripts have been lost, but, happily, those relating to his wandering in Labrador, and on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, now see the light.

In remote corners of the earth there are tribes who are still in the Stone Age of culture, and ignorant of metals. Von den Steinem found them at the headwaters of the Xingu; the Jesuits discovered them in Alaska; and the La Plata Museum now publishes an account of the Guayaquis of Paraguay, who dwell near the headwaters of the River Acaray. They are timid and harmless, shunning the whites, who ill-treat them. They use the bow, lance, and stone tomahawk, wear tall caps of tapir skin, and adorn their necks with strings of bone and teeth. They are broad-headed or bracycephalic, undersized and prognathous, that is to say, their mouth projects like that of a negro. Dr. Ehrenreich regards them as akin to the Botocudos of Brazil.

The Americans are about to build a railway to the Yukon goldfields, and 150 miles will be in working order by September. The route is by steamer to the mouth of the Stickeen river, near Fort Wrangel, Alaska, by boat up the Stickeen to Telegraph Creek, and by railway to the head of Teslin Lake, 150 miles distant. Steamers run up the lake to where it discharges by the Hootalingua into the Yukon.

All the slopes of Mount Wasatch, in the United States are said to be covered with red snow. The colour is due to the presence of protococcus nivalis, a kind of microscopic plant that swarms in the snow.

According to Mr. H. A. Hazen, the American meteorologist, at least four-fifths of the current weather signs and proverbs are not to be regarded as laws. We may here mention that Mr. A. B. MacDowall, M.A., F.R. Met.S., has recently shown, in "Knowledge," that there is sometimes a correspondence between the phases of the moon and the height of the barometer but the relation is evidently discontinuous or "off and on."

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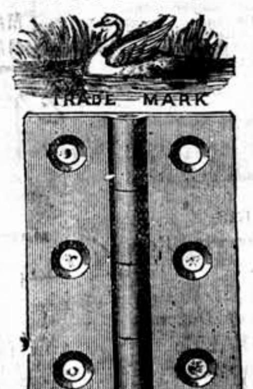

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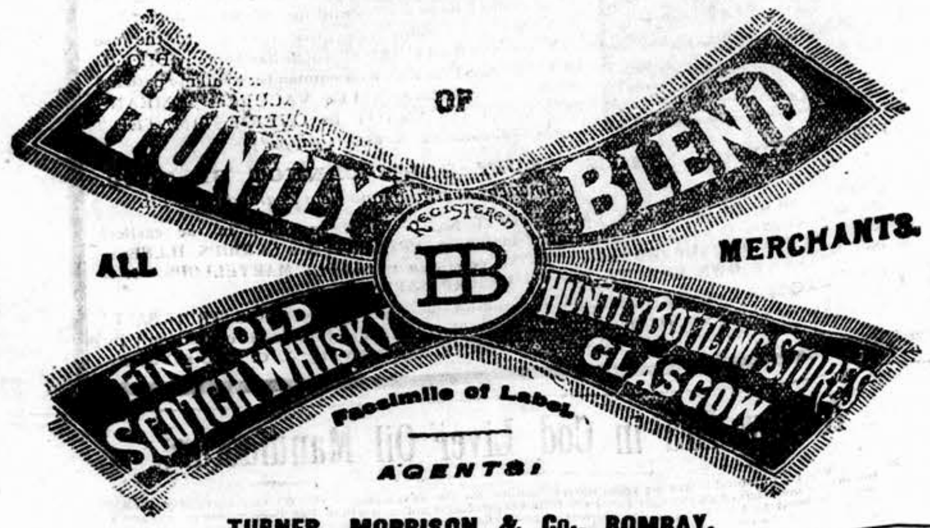

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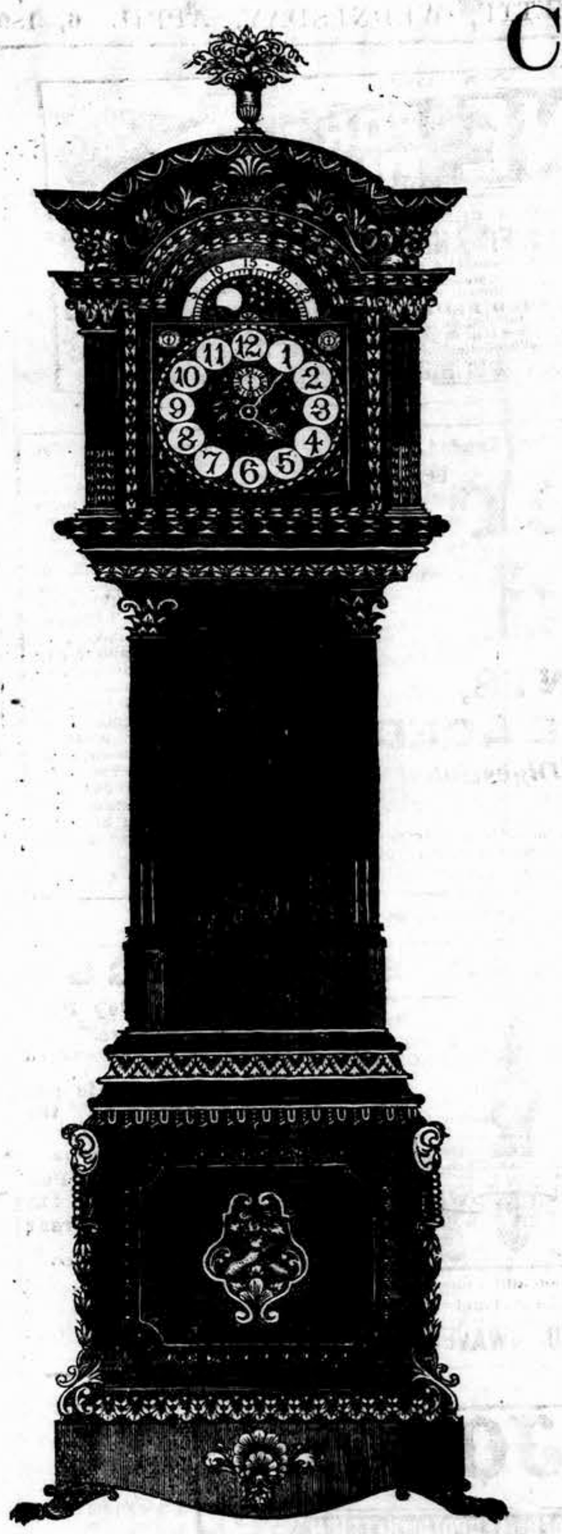

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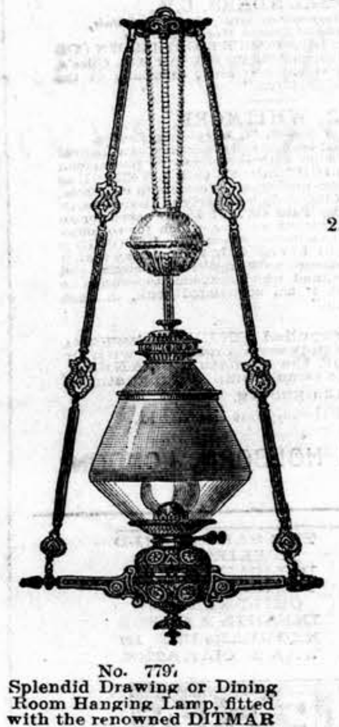

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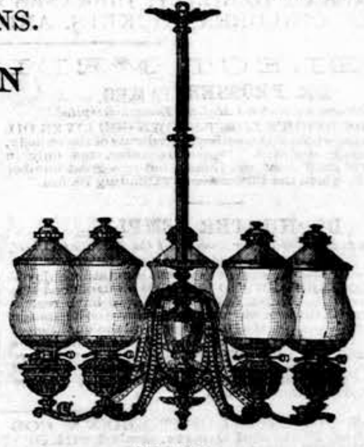

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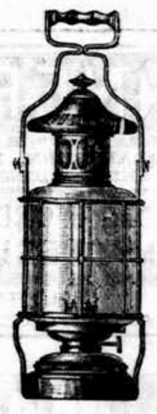

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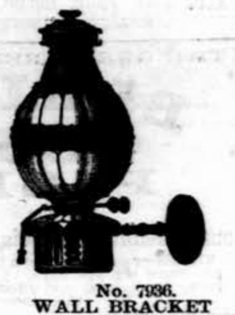

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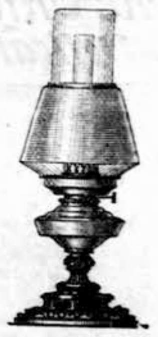

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